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Kartika 13, 1888(Saka)

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LOK SABHA

Friday, November 4, 1966/Kartika 13, 1888 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Prices of Essential Commodities

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*94. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri Firodia:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Liladhar Kotoki:
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Shri Warior:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Mohammed Koya:
Shrimati Renuka Ray:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:
Shri J. B. S. Bist:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a steady increase in the prices of essential commodities in the country after devaluation;

(b) if so, Government's assessment in this regard; and

(c) the details of the measures taken to stabilise the prices of the essential commodities?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). There has been no uniform trend in prices of various essential commodities since devaluation. Commodity markets have displayed a mixed trend. All prices have not risen, though prices of some commodities have continued to rise. The rise in most commodities has not been quicker as compared to rise prior to devaluation. The general price index at 189.0 on 8-10-66 shows an increase of 2.7 per cent in 18 weeks following devaluation as against 4.9 per cent. increase during the corresponding period last year and 8.8 per cent during 18 weeks prior to devaluation.

Weekly movements of retail prices at Delhi of 18 selected commodities of common consumption from 30-5-66 to 21-10-66 issued by the Delhi Administration, Bureau of Economics and Statistics are given in the Annexure [*Placed in the Library. See* No. LT-7208/66]. A Comparison of the prices on 30-5-66 (pre-devaluation) with those on 21-10-66 shows that prices advanced for five commodities *viz*. Chillies, Gur (Pathwan), Pure Ghee, Toilet and Washing soaps, declined for three namely Vanaspati, Mustard Oil and Dal (Arhar) and were the same for the remaining commodities namely Milk, Matches, Kerosene Oil, Sunlight soap, Bidi, Dhoti, Sarees and bed sheets.

(c) The following are some of the prominent measures taken to stabilise the prices of essential commodities:—

(i) Along with the decision to devalue the rupee, it was decided that prices of foodgrains, fertilizers, kerosene and diesel oil and other petroleum products should not be allowed to increase. Accordingly duties on petroleum products were suitably adjusted and a provision made for subsidy on foodgrains and fertilizers.

(ii) To meet shortages of edible oils including Vanaspati, arrangements have been made for sizeable imports of copra, palm oil, sunflower and soyabean oil.

(iii) On the basis of the importance of the industry to national economy, the significance of the industry to the export efforts as also industries pertaining to essential items of mass consumption, 59 industries have been selected for being allowed import of their full requirements of raw materials, components and spares for maximum production. In respect of other essential commodities not covered in this list, arrangements have also been made to meet their import requirements.

(iv) Commissioner, Civil Supplies, has been appointed to watch the price movement and assist in the smooth flow of essential commodities.

(v) The scheme for consumer cooperative stores has been strengthened and an accelerated programme organised to increase wider coverage.

(vi) Selective credit controls over banks advance against foodgrains and edible oils etc. have been introduced.

(vii) Powers under the Essential Commodities Act have been delegated to the State Governments to regulate by licences, permits or otherwise distribution of consumer goods.

Shri Subodh Hansda: From the statement it appears that some measures have been taken to bring down the prices of essential commodities and for that purpose some of the industries have been allowed free import of raw materials. If that is the case, may I know whether all these manufacturers, who are importing these raw materials and who have been allowed free imports, will be allowed to charge more prices because of higher prices due to devaluation?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The matter is studied on an item-to-item basis and no general enunciation can be made; but Government is very careful to see not to allow any increase in prices unless absolutely inescapable.

Shri Subodh Hansda: I find from the statement that prices of some of the commodities, like chillies, gur, pure ghee, toilet and washing soaps etc., have gone up and of some of the commodities, like vanaspati, mustard oil and dal etc., have gone down. How does it happen that prices of some commodities have gone up and of some have gone down?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Where the agricultural production, such as in oils and vanaspati, along with the import programme, is able to provide larger quantities of raw material and goods, the prices tend to go down, and where the agricultural production, like chillies and some of the other products, is less than the consumption, prices tend to go up.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : डिवैल्युएशन के पश्चात् और डिवैल्युएशन के होने के तत्काल पूर्व सरकार ने एसे कौन कौन से कदम उठाये हैं जिससे प्राइसिस को बढ़ने से रोका जा सके और जब प्राइसिस अनिवार्य रूप से बढ़ ही रही हैं तो उनको आगे न बढ़ने दिया जाए इस दिशा में जो सख्त कदम उठाये हैं वे बताये जायें ? उन कदमों के उठाने के बावजूद क्यों यह काम ढीला पड़ा हुआ है और प्राइसिस बढ़ती जा रही हैं ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : जो स्टटमेंट मैं ने टेबल पर रखा है उसको अगर वह देखें तो उनको पता चलेगा कि जितने मैशज़ लिये गये उनका जिक्र सब पैराज़ में है । पहले तो मैं ने कैरोसीन आयल, डीजल आयल.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सब स्टेटमेंट में दिया गया है तो बतलाने की जरूरत नहीं है ।

Shri P. C. Borooah: How far has the cost of production kept pace with the rise in prices and what steps has Government taken to keep down the cost of production?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The increase in the price of raw materials, like imported components and raw materials, inevitably has its impact on the cost of production. Regarding the other things we hope that import liberalisation may make more raw materials available; utilisation of fuller capacity may take place and more than one shift may be run by various factories. To that extent they should contribute to the reduction in the cost of production.

Shri S. C. Samanta: From the statement I find that sizeable imports of copra are being made. What attempts have been made in order to lessen these imports and have more production in the country?

Shri Manubhai Shah: These two are not totally related items. India has been net deficient in vegetable oils for the last several decades and, therefore, we have to supplement. But the course of imports will show that on the one hand the consumer demand which is increasing is being met by increasing production, on the other, the imports are also going down.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Is the Minister aware of the fact that prices of most of the essential commodities produced in the mills and factories have gone up sharply if so, what steps have the Government taken to control these prices?

Shri Manubhai Shah: If the hon. Member sees the chart, which I have enclosed along with the statement, he will find that there are about 29 commodities of which I have given weekly prices from 30th May, 1966 to the week ending last week and that will show that the observations made by the hon. Member are not wholly true. In some cases the prices have gone up; in other cases there is an absolutely modest rise.

Dr. M. M. Das: May I know from the hon. Minister whether any assessment has been made to find out to what extent this increase of price is due to the increase of price in the import content of the goods after devaluation and to what extent our import substitution has been successful in reducing the price.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Taking the latter part of the question first, the import substitution, generally, has not helped to reduce price because the local cost of all material, as the House is aware, is generally higher in our country than elsewhere because of the economies of scale—we are just a developing country. But the first part is true and we are continuously trying to bring down the cost of production by both productivity being increased and the economies of the scales being improved.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the contradictory statements made here today and yesterday on the same subject by the Finance Minister. Here, in the statement, it is said that the price rise, the general price index, after devaluation, has shown an increase of 2.7 per cent whereas yesterday, on a question relating to devaluation, the hon. Finance Minister stated here that the average rise of the general price index was 3.5 per cent. since devaluation. Can the two Ministers give two different replies like this to the House?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As regards the statement made by the Finance Minister, I do not know the date to which it relates. This is from the general published statements of the Bureau of Statistics.

Mr. Speaker: That also might be looked into.

Shri Manubhai Shah: The variation is not that much as pointed out by the hon. Member.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I am not pointing out. This is what the Finance Minister has said.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I will look into it. If you read the statement which I am making 2.7 per cent is in 18 weeks following devaluation as against 4.9 per cent. As regards 3.5 per cent, as mentioned by the Finance Minister, I do not know the date to which it relates. But I will check up.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि सुबह आल इंडिया रेडियो से जो रेट्स ब्राडकास्ट किये जाते हैं उसी में डिफ़ेंट रेट्स होते हैं अलग अलग रेट्स होते हैं ? खारी बावली का अलग होता है, बाड़ा हिन्दू राव का अलग होता है, सब्जी मंडी का अलग होता है, पहाड़गंज का अलग होता है, सुपर बाज़ार का अलग होता है । सरकार खुद ही इतनी तफरीक करती है तो व्यापारी तफरीक नहीं करेंगे । भाव एक होने चाहिये । क्या सरकार ने इस पर गौर किया है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : ऐसा नहीं हो सकता है । यह नहीं हो सकता है कि पांच मील दूर किसी माल को ले जाया जाता है तो कर तो वहां भी वही भाव हों जो वहां होते हैं जहां वह माल पैदा होता है । अमूमन यह होता है कि प्राइसिस एक सरटन पैरिटी के ऊपर स्थिर होती है । जो डिस्टेंस होता है और जो हैंडलिंग का खर्चा होता है उसको भी जोड़ना पड़ता है और उतना दामों में फर्क रह जाता है ।

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : जो विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है इसके पेज 2 पर लिखा हुआ है :

> "....it was decided that prices of foodgrains, fertilisers, kerosene and diesel oil and other petroleum products should not be allowed to increase."

मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कैरोसीन आयल और डीजल आयल के दाम क्यों बढ़े हैं, इनके दाम बढ़ने के क्या कारण हैं ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : इम्पोर्ट की वजह से बढ़े हैं ।

Shri Hem Barua: Do Government think that a single Super Bazar for a population of 3 million is sufficient to bring down prices in the capital and, if they do not think like that, may I know what steps Government have taken to multiply the number of Super Bazars?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As I have already mentioned in the statement laid on the Table of the House, we are having a multi-pronged attack on the price structure. Super Bazar is only one of the ingredients of that. We propose to have 45 such bazars and co-operative stores of a wholesale character in the country. Over and above

that, there will be consumer cooperative societies; there will be fair price shops and there will be essential commodity ordinances having control even as regards the private trade. All these cumulative steps are supposed to hold the price line.

श्री शिव नारायण : जीवन को सुरक्षित रखने के लिये जो आवश्यक वस्तुएं हैं उन पर कंट्रोल करके सरकार क्यों दूकानें नहीं खोल देती है और उचित दामों पर उनको लोगों के लिए सुलभ करती है ? सुपर बाजार खोल देने से क्या काम चल जाएगा ? आपके पास डी० आई० आर० है और आप कीमतों को काबू में रखने के लिए इसका उपयोग क्यों नहीं करते हैं ।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : माननीय सदस्य का कहना ठीक है । खाली सुपर बाजार पर ही हम को डिपेंड नहीं करना चाहिये । दूकानें हजारों की तादाद में खुली हुई हैं और खुल रही हैं । दोनों चीजें साथ साथ चलेंगी ।

श्री बड़े : आपने अपनी स्टेटमेंट में कहा है कि चिल्लीज का प्रोडक्शन कम हुआ है इसलिए उसके भाव बढ़े हैं । लेकिन शक्कर और गुड़ का प्रोडक्शन बढ़ा है और आपकी स्टेटमेंट में यह है कि गुड़ के भाव भी बढ़ते बढ़ते एक रुपया किलो तक चले गये हैं । शक्कर और गुड़ एनर्जी फूड आफ आदिवासीज है । व इसको ज्यादा यूज करते हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि गुड़ के भाव क्यों बढ़ते गए हैं जबकि शक्कर का प्रोडक्शन बढ़ा है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : बढ़ा तो है लेकिन जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं काश्तकारों को ज्यादा पैसा देना है उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में शूगरकेन के दाम बढ़ाने पड़े । माननीय सदस्य को पता है कि अगर केन का दाम बढ़ेगा तो शूगर पर उसका आटोमेटिक रिफलेक्शन हो जाता है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या मंत्री महोदय जानते हैं कि इस वक्त देश में जो नारियल का तेल बनता है उसका दाम क्या है और अगर उसको आयात किया जाये तो उसका दाम क्या पड़ेगा ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : हम ने जानकारी की है कि डीवैल्युएशन के बाद 57.5 इम्पोर्ट के लिए प्राइस बढ़ गई । हमने उसकी इफेक्टिव ड्यूटी बढ़ाई है । हमारे कोपरा और फ़ारेन कापरा के बीच 750 रुपये टन का डिफ़रेंस रह जाता है ।

Shri S. Kandappan: In view of the sharp rise in prices, particularly of chillies, I would like to know whether Government consider banning totally the export of chillies or at least reduce the quantum.

Shri Manubhai Shah: We are constantly attempting that. Any suggestion in that direction will be most welcome.

Shrimaati Renuka Ray: I would like to know how is it that, in spite of the multipronged approach about which the hon. Minister spoke a little while ago and the measures that have been detailed in the statement, even the price of soap which he has mentioned as one of the items among the essential commodities is going up steadily.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Really this is a very correct point. Because we took a little time in allowing the import of copra which is the basic raw material of the soap industry, the price was raised by the manufacturers; they raised it without consulting us. We called them and requested them that in future this should not happen. They have promised that in future not only they but all the other industrialists also will consult us. Now since the copra import has been allowed, the prices have been declining.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं ने नारियल के तेल के बारे में सवाल पूछा था लेकिन मंत्री महोदय ने कोपरा के बारे में जवाब दिया है ।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : कोकोनट आयल उससे डाइरेक्टली लिंक्ड है । वह तो इम्पोर्ट नहीं होता है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं यह बताना चाहता हूं कि अगर उस को इम्पोर्ट किया जाये तो कितना फर्क होगा ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : वह कभी इम्पोर्ट नहीं किया जायेगा ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि कितनी मुनाफाख़ोरी होती है ।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : तो माननीय सदस्य सीधे सवाल पूछें न ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया है । मैं ने नारियल तेल के बारे में पूछा था लेकिन जवाब कोकोनट के बारे में दिया गया है । यही तो मुश्किल है ।

अध्यक्ष महोवय : उस के बाद दो सप्लीमेंटरी हो चुके हैं और माननीय सदस्य अब उसको उठा रहे हैं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : तो क्या हुआ ?

Shri D. C. Sharma: In this country we are always talking in terms of social control—social control of this thing and that thing. May I ask the hon. Minister this question: when all these administrative measures like Super Bazaar and others and all preventive measures like the D.I.R. and others have failed to bring down the prices of essential commodities, have we thought in terms of applying any social control measures so far as the whole-sale dealers, producets and retail dealers of these commodities are concerned and if so, what are those social control measures which you want to apply because they were applied in Great Britain during the Second World War and with great success.

Shri Manubhai Shah: The various steps are part of social control which can be further enlarged. For instance, in cloth, we have 50 per cent of the cloth under statutory price and production control; similarly in foodgrains, there is a control both on the imported variety and on the local indigenous variety; there are fair price shops; similarly, in respect of drugs we have issued drug control orders which prescribe the wholesale price, retail price and packing price of drugs. Various commodities require various treatments of social control and to the extent it is possible we exercise it, but the general policy of the Government is not to intervene too much in the trade.

Mr. Speaker: Next Question.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: May I seek one clarification, Sir? How is it that today all the questions of the Commerce Ministry are put down first, then of the Ministry of Industry, then of Mines and Metals and then Railways. I want to know why the Railways have been relegated to the background. We may not reach that at all.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot say off-hand, but I will try to find out.

Wool from Australia under Colombo Plan

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*95. **Dr. P. N. Khan:**
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement has been

signed between the Government of India and the Government of Australia under which India is to get 4 million lbs. of Merino wool as an aid under the Colombo Plan; and

(b) if so, the main features of the agreement and how Government propose to utilise the wool to the best advantage of the country?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Australian Government will make a grant of 4 million lbs. of wool spread over three years beginning from 1966-67. This wool will be exclusively used in the manufacture of woollen textiles for export. Replenishment of this stock-pile of wool will be on payment of foregin exchange. The wool for the stock-pile would be in addition to the normal imports from Australia.

This wool will be released to exporters to manufacture woolen textiles for export. Exporters who have firm export orders backed by letters of credit can take advantage of this facility.

Dr. P. N. Khan: May I know how the quality of this Merino wool from Australia compares with our indigenous wool and other imported wool?

Shri Shafi Quareshi: This Merino wool is of long staple quality and it is used for the manufacture of high quality wool fabrics.

Dr. P. N. Khan: May I know the money equivalent of these 4 million lbs of wool?

Shri Shafi Quareshi: It is near about Rs. 3.32 crores.

Dr. M. M. Das: May I know whether any conditions have been attached to this gift and if so, what they are? May I also know whether the fabrics from this wool will be only for export, and if so, the foreign exchange that we expect to get?

Shri Shafi Quareshi: The point is that for these 4 million lbs of wool that we get from Australia, we shall not have to pay any foregin exchange. But there are certain conditions which have been laid down in this regard in consultation with the STC about how this wool will be taken from Australia and how this will be subsequently distributed to the actual users here.

Dr. M. M. Das: My question is whether the Australian Government have attached any conditions to be fulfilled by the Government of India in respect of this gift.

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): When I went to Australia last year I had a talk with the Australian Prime Minister and Deputy Prime Minister. Subsequently, I had the privilege to lay a statement on the Table of the House. This is a completely free gift but with only two conditions namely that the Indian wool industry will be helped to be modernised and that this will be given against export. We have accepted these two conditions. We have not to pay any foreign exchange for it. The rupee payment will be in a blocked account and will be used for research from the field to the factory.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : टैक्सटाइल्ज या दूसरे कामों के लिए एक्सपोर्टर्ज को जितने कच्चे ऊन की आवश्यकता है, क्या इतनी ऊन आने से, या जो पहले आती रही है, उससे वह पूर्ति हो जायेगी; यदि नहीं, तो उस कमी को पूरा करने के लिए और एक्सपोर्ट को बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

श्री शफी कुरेशी : पिछले साल हमने बाहर से ऊन मंगाने के लिए 2 करोड़ रुपये रखे हुए थे। इस दफ़ा इन कारखानों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा रफ़्तार से चलाने के लिए गवर्नमेंट ने 12 करोड़ रुपये मंजूर किये है, जो फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज में हैं। यह कुल उनके अलावा है और जब यह ख़त्म हो जायेगी, तो हम आस्ट्रेलिया से और भी एक्सपोर्ट कर सकते हैं। गवर्नमेंट ने ऊन के कारखानों के लिए जो रकम मख़सूस कर रखी है, वह काफ़ी है।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैंने यह पूछा था कि एक्सपोर्टर्ज़ को कच्चे माल की कितनी कमी पड़ेगी और वह कैसे पूरी होगी। मन्त्री महोदय ने उसका जवाब नहीं दिया है।

श्री शफी कुरेशी : कोई कमी नहीं पड़ेगी।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मन्त्री महोदय को यह पहले ही बता देना चाहिए था।

Mr. Speaker: Shri D. C. Sharma:

श्री मधु लिमये : यह तो तीन बार हो चुका है।

Shri D. C. Sharma: I am a very unfortunate man. Whenever I stand up, a Member here stands up, a Member there stands up and goes on interrupting. What can I do?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I thank you. As far as I know, the Colombo Plan schemes work on a *quid pro quo* basis. That is to say, you give something and you take something. Now, my country unfortunately has got into the habit of getting free gifts of this thing and that thing. But so far as the Colombo Plan is concerned, they have made this gift of wool a special kind of wool. May I know what our Government have been able to give to Australia under the plans or schemes under the Colombo Plan as a free gift which can match the price of the wool that we have got from them?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is not bilateral but multilateral in character. Just as the richer countries give help to the less developed countries, we also have been rendering assistance under the Colombo Plan to the Commonwealth countries like Ceylon, Nigeria and Ghana in diverse ways of which the House is amply aware.

I had occasion to place those statements as to how we are helping the East African and other countries.

Shri S. C. Samanta: I would like to know whether there is any difficulty . . .

Shri D. C. Sharma: Which countries have been helped so much?

Mr. Speaker: He is asking a question after I have called another hon. Member.

Shri S. C. Samanta: I wanted to know whether there is any difficulty in using this Merino wool for the manufacture of dresses or uniforms for the Army in the country?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Some portion of it is being used. There is no separate account being kept. As my colleague said, we are releasing Rs. 12 crores from our own foregin exchange to import Australian and New Zealand and other wool. With that and this amount which Australia is giving, we will be able to meet the requirements. This will place the country and the industry more or less self-sufficient in this matter.

Shri P. C. Borooah: What is the extent of the shortfall between indigenous supply of wool and the quantity required for manufacture of woollen products in the country, and how far is it going to be met by this Australian gift?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As I mentioned already, we expect that these three sources which we have tapped should make the industry work to full capacity to the extent possible. We do not expect any serious shortage.

Shri P. C. Borooah: What is the extent of it?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Very little extent.

Prices of Cloth

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***96. Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shrimati Renuka Ray:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether prices of mill-made cotton cloth have gone up by twenty to thirty per cent as compared to the last year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to check the rise in prices of cloth?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

While there has been some increase in the prices of cloth during the last two years since the introduction of controls in October, 1964, the order of increase is not 20 per cent or 30 per cent as compared to the prices prevailing on 1st November, 1965. The average increase in prices of controlled varieties of cloth is of the order of 8 per cent to 9 per cent in the medium and coarse varieties which account for 80 per cent of the total production it is lower and in some cases it is between 4.5 per cent to 6 per cent. The increase in prices is mainly due to the high cost of cotton, rise in prices of dyes and chemicals and increased dearness allowance paid to labour.

The prices of the controlled varieties of cloth are fixed by Government after taking into account all relevant factors such as price of cotton, wages and other material charges like power, coal, stores, interest, and dyes and chemicals. In determining the revision of prices, Government takes a balanced view of the necessity to give an economic price to the mills on the one hand, and the desirability of keeping prices of essential articles of daily consumption at as low a level as practicable. Government are keeping a close watch on prices and have taken adequate precautions to ensure that cloth is not sold at prices in excess of the stamped prices. The present supply position is comfortable and arrangements are being made to send cloth to areas wherever scarcity is reported. Considering the general rise in prices of all essential commodities of daily consumption, controlled varieties of cloth is perhaps the only item in which the rise in prices has been kept to the minimum and has remained steady and at reasonable levels. The availability of cloth also has been satisfactory throughout the country.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि किस जरिये से आप यह जानते हैं कि भाव बढ़े हैं, नहीं बढ़े हैं, कितने

बढ़े हैं ? क्या रफी अहमद किदवई साहब की तरह से जैसे वह डिपार्टमेंट में जा जाकर सी० आई० डी० बन कर भी देखते थे, क्या आप के पास कोई ऐसा जरिया भी है कि आप खुद जाकर देख सकें कि क्या भाव है और जनता कितनी दुखी है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : जहां तक कपड़े के कण्ट्रोल का सवाल है, जो मेथड माननीय सदस्य ने बताया है वह भी हम फालो करते हैं । उसके अलावा उस जमाने से स्टेटिस्टिकल इम्प्रूवमेंट बहुत हुआ है । हर स्टेट के अन्दर कमर्शियल इंटेलिजेंस डिपार्टमेंट, स्टेटिस्टिकल इंटेलिजेंस डिपार्टमेंट खुले हैं और इंसपेक्टर्स सब जगह हैं । कन्ज्यूमर्स विजिलेंस ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी है जिसमें बहुत बड़ी तादाद में हमारे मेम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट हैं । यह सारे उस पर निगरानी रखते हैं और हम को अगर कोई शिकायत भेजें तो उस पर फिर हम जांच करा लेंगे ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जो रजाई के कवर दिल्ली में 16 रुपये में आते हैं, दिल्ली के देहात में वही कवर 26 रुपये के हो जाते हैं और आपके किसी इंसपेक्टर ने कभी किसी देहात का टिकट कटाया नहीं, देहात में जाकर इंसपेक्शन की तकलीफ गवारा नहीं की तो जब कोई सरकारी आदमी देहात में नहीं पहुंचता है तो यह चेक कैसे हो जायगा ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : मैं माननीय सदस्य का तआउन चाहूंगा कि मुझे वह चिट्ठी लिखें जहां से भी शिकायत आयी हो, हमारे पास देहात के भी आंकड़े हैं, देहात में भी इंसपेक्शन होता है और बहुत एग्जास्टिव इंसपेक्शन होता है । लेकिन फिर भी हम बहुत आभारी फील करेंगे जो कोई माननीय सदस्य अपनी कांस्टीयूंसी या किसी जगह से भी उनके पास कोई शिकायत आये, गांव से आये या शहर से आये, उसे हमारे पास भेजें तो हम उसकी एन्क्वायरी करेंगे ।

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: Are Government aware of the fact that Durga Puja is a national festival and people buy clothes during that time. If so, what steps did Government take not to increase the price of mill-made cloth on the 1st October this year?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Actually it came on the 1st of October because there is a legal, statutory obligation to alter the multiplier every six months, which happened to coincide with that. As far as what the hon. lady Member said is concerned, we had taken care to see that the basic excise duty on dhotis and saris was knocked out so that the increase of 6 per cent will not be felt by the consumer.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Taking up the last question, may I ask this again? He said something about the multiplier index or something. May I ask whether this thing could not have been held over for a few weeks so that the poor and middle class people of this country who have to make cloth purchases for their families every year during the Puja and Dussera festival seasons could have been spared this price rise which the Government deliberately brought about just on the eve of these festivals in order to help the millowners?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I entirely dissociate myself with the charge made by the hon. Member. Every year we have to revise the multiplier. We deferred it by one month, and the industry itself is of importance, and we cannot ask them to keep on making heavy losses because of the multiplier not being altered. But we did take care of what the hon. Member suggested, that because the festivity seasons are coming in on those varieties of dhotis and sarees which are of extreme popularity we knocked out the excise duty and the appropriation to the Central Exchequer of about Rs. 3½ crores, and therefore the consumer is not much affected.

Shri P. C. Borooah: I put the same question that was in my previous question, how far the cost of production is responsible for the rise of prices in cloth.

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is obvious that if the cotton price goes up, if the price of dye-stuffs goes up, if the price of machinery goes up, we cannot expect our queen of industries, the textile industry to make heavy losses, close down the factories and create a problem.

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : बड़े आश्चर्य की बात है कि हम लोग कहते हैं कि 20 से 30 परसेंट दाम बढ़ गए हैं और सरकार कहती है 8 से 9 परसेंट सिर्फ बढ़े हैं। हिन्दुस्तान में 85 प्रतिशत लोग गांवों में बसते हैं जहां पर कि कोई बनिया छपा हुआ दाम दिखाता नहीं और मनमानी चार्ज करता है। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आपके कितने इंसपेक्टर्ज देहातों में हैं और कितने देहातों में उन्होंने जांच की ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : मैंने पहले ही बता दिया कि सब जगह इंसपेक्शन हो रहा है। जहां से आप शिकायत लायेंगे वहां भी जांच करा देंगे।

Shri Subodh Hansda: Only in the case of this mill-made cloth the prices have been fixed. What about the power loom cloth which is very popular in the country? What is the basis for fixing its price?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There is no control on that. It is according to demand and supply.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले तो मन्त्री महोदय के लिखित जवाब के बारे में मुझे यह ऐतराज है कि इनका यह जवाब संख्या शास्त्र की जादूगरी का एक अच्छा नमूना है। सवाल यह है :

> **"whether prices of mill-made cotton cloth have gone up by twenty to thirty per cent as compared to the last year;"**

और मन्त्री महोदय जवाब देते हैं :

> "The average increase in prices of controlled varieties of cloth is of the order of 8 per cent to 9 per cent in the medium and coarse varieties which account for 80 per cent of the total production it is lower and in some cases it is between **4.5 per cent to 6 per cent.**"

सवाल मिलों के द्वारा पैदा किये गए समूचे कपड़े के बारे में है। आपने नियन्त्रित कपड़े के दर में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है इसका जवाब दिया है। लेकिन मुनाफाखोरी इस वक्त सबसे ज्यादा फाइन और सुपर फाइन में हो रही है। तो इसमें कितनी वृद्धि हुई है, इसका भी अगर माननीय मन्त्री महोदय जवाब देने की कृपा करेंगे तो इस जवाब को पूरा माना जा सकता है।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : जो बिल्कुल डी-कण्ट्रोल कपड़े हैं, उसका न कोई हिसाब रखते हैं न पासिबिल है कि सारी की सारी वैराइटीज हजारों किस्म की जिस जगह बिकें उनका हिसाब किताब बताया जा सके। हमने तो जिसको कण्ट्रोल किया है, फाइन और सुपर फाइन भी उसमें आता है, उसके आंकड़े जरूर मैं दे सकता हूं और वह दिए हैं। जो डी कण्ट्रोल का कपड़ा है, पावर लूम का, हैंडलूम का और 50 प्रतिशत मिल मेड कपड़ा है वह तो मार्केट के डिमाण्ड पर निर्भर करता है।

श्री मधु लिमये : सवाल यह है कि वृद्धि कितनी हुई है आपको यह जानकारी देनी चाहिए। जानकारी हम यह नहीं मांगते हैं कि अपने नियन्त्रण क्यों नहीं किया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कह रहे हैं कि उसका हिसाब हम नहीं रखते। नहीं बता सकते।

श्री मधु लिमये : रखना चाहिए, सब चीजों का हिसाब रखना चाहिए। जानकारी

उनको देनी चाहिए । प्रश्न जानकारी के लिए पूछे जाते हैं ।

Shri Shree Narayan Das: The statement says:

> "Government are keeping a close watch on prices and have taken adequate precautions to ensure that cloth is not sold at prices in excess of the stamped prices."

I would like to know how many cases of violations of this rule have been brought to the notice of the Government and what action has been taken in this regard.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Out of about 18,000 inspections carried out in the last quarter, 34 cases were found where the prices were being charged higher than the stamped prices, and they are being prosecuted.

श्री बड़े : मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि प्रश्न में यह है कि :

> "the steps Government propose to take to check the rise in prices of cloth?"

आपने जो स्टेटमेंट दिया है वह कण्ट्रोल्ड क्लाथ के वास्ते दिया है और आपने यह कहा कि हमारे पास फिगर्स नहीं हैं लेकिन डिवैल्यूएशन के बाद में रिटेल में जो कपड़ा मार्केट में मिलता है और जहां से मैं आया हूं वहां एक्स-मिल प्राइस से भी ज्यादा लेते हैं, तो जो कण्ट्रोल नहीं हैं, डी-कण्ट्रोल का कपड़ा है, उसकी प्राइस जो मार्केट में 30 से 20 परसेंट तक बढ़ी है इस को कण्ट्रोल करने का इरादा सरकार का है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : पहले तो आखरी सवाल के उत्तर में—हमारा कोई इरादा नहीं है, क्योंकि जो आम आदमियों के लिये जरूरी चीजें हैं, वे सारीं वैराइटीज कण्ट्रोल कर रखी हैं, 50 परसेन्ट जो कण्ट्रोल नहीं किया है, वह फैन्सी कपड़े या टपेस्ट्री आदि. . .

श्री मधु लिमये : उसमें मुनाफ़ाखोरी करने दी जाय, यह तो आपका धर्म बन गया है ।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : इसमें धर्म का सवाल नहीं है, हर चीज को कण्ट्रोल नहीं करना चाहिये । जो गरीब आदमियों की आम रिक्वायरमेण्ट की चीजें हैं, उनको कण्ट्रोल कर रखा है और बहुत सफलतापूर्वक कर रखा है । जहां तक और प्राइसेज का बढ़ावा है, वह जैनरल इण्डस्ट्रीज से कवर हो जाता है, अलग अलग जगहों पर जो कमाडटीज कण्ट्रोल में नहीं हैं, उनकी फिगर्स ब्यूरो के पास रहती है ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कपड़े के मूल्यों में सुपर बाजार में 3 परसेन्ट की छूट दी जाती है, जब कि दूसरी जगह नहीं दी जाती है, इसका क्या कारण है । खाली सुपर मार्केट के बारे में सरकार ने यह सुविधा दी है, बाकी विक्रेताओं को नहीं दी है, देहात के लोगों को 3 परसेन्ट की छूट नहीं मिल पाती है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : जहां भी कोई बेचने वाला कोई रियायत देना चाहे, तो उसको वेलकम करते हैं । इसमें तरीके की कोई बात नहीं है । सुपर बाजार का तरीका, जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने बताया, हर गांव में सुपर बाजार खड़ा नहीं हो सकता है, कोआपरेटिव स्टोर्ज बन सकते हैं ।

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Is it is fact that after the increase of price of coarse cloth to the extent of six per cent by the Government, it has affected the yarn supply to the handloom weavers and it is causing them great hardship in getting yarn at reasonable prices?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yarn is available in plenty and more and more mills are coming. As a matter of fact, the increase in the price of mill made cloth is an indirect protection to the power and handloom cloth because they become relatively cheaper.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: But the price of yarn has increased along with the increase in the cost of cloth.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yarn is a decontrolled item. Handloom and powerloom weavers in 1961 said to the Government: please decontrol yarn because we are having great hardship in the administration of the control. Since then it has been working satisfactorily and no complaints have arisen on account of that.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: The Minister referred to the price of controlled cloth. I would like to ask him whether he is satisfied with the rise in prices of controlled cloth to the extent of 8-9 per cent. What further steps are being taken to see that this continuous rise in the price of controlled cloth does not take place in future?

Shri Manubhai Shah: In a period of two years this increase has taken place and I think we cannot escape it because of various factors. The growers have to be paid a remunerative price for the raw materials so that they can produce more cotton in this country; that will have to be taken into account. Wages and bonus have to be paid.

Shri Ranga: What about inflation?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The freight and other charges are going up. We can try to keep it at the minimum.

Shri R. S. Pandey: Apart from the rise in prices here, is it true that we are losing foreign market because the export prices are going up?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is true.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Government use the All India Radio for broadcasting the price of essential commodities. May I know if the Government is aware that the prices that are announced by the radio do not bear any resemblance to the prices that are obtaining in the market and, if so, may I know what the Government is going to do so that the All India Radio becomes a more truthful organ of the Government and does not remain an organ of Government which broadcasts things which have no reality in them.

Shri Manubhai Shah: This question has been raised several times and at one stage we thought we may discontinue these broadcasts. They were discontinued for a while, and again the demand came from the listeners saying that the prices were giving an index and guidance to consumers who are listening to them and asking, "Please therefore continue them." There are two sets of opinion. I agree with the hon. Member; one set of opinion says that the price broadcasts do not have correlation to the realities and the other powerful opinion is that they are very important and they have very close resemblance and so "please continue; they are guiding the consumers." Therefore, we are in the hands of the people, and we are continuing the broadcasts.

Import of Newsprint from Canada

*97. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement has been made between India and Canada to import newsprint from Canada;

(b) if so, the terms thereof;

(c) the total quantity of newsprint which will be imported from Canada; and

(d) when such newsprint will be imported?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

During the current year newsprint from Canada is being imported under the following three heads:

(i) Commercial imports;

(ii) Colombo Plan Assistance of one million Canadian dollars; and

(iii) Canadian Development Assistance of two million Canadian dollars.

The position with regard to each is as under:

(i) *Commercial Imports*:

The STC has concluded an agreement with the Abitibi Paper Sales Ltd., Toronto for the import of 25,000 m. tones of Newsprint at C$ 160.77 per m. ton CIF, Indian Ports.

(ii) *Colombo Plan Loan Assistance*:

The STC has finalized arrangements for the import of 7,660 m. tons of Newsprint, as detailed below, under the Assistance Programme:

6460 m. tons — C$ 131 per m. ton FAS
1200 m. tons — C$ 178.10 per m. ton FAS

(iii) *Canadian Development Assistance*

STC has issued tenders for import of 16000 m. tons, on 7th October, 1966, under this head. A quantity of 7,660 m. tons and another of 25,000 m. tons is expected to be received by the end of November, 1966 and March, 1967 respectively.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : माननीय मन्त्री महोदय ने जो विवरण कैनेडा के अखबारी कागज के सम्बन्ध में प्रस्तुत किया है, उसके सन्दर्भ में मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जिस अखबारी कागज का आयात कैनेडा से किया जायगा, क्या उससे देश की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति हो जायगी ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : उसकी कोई 17 परसेन्ट तक की पूर्ति हो जायगी, बाकी स्वीडन से आ रहा है, रूस से आ रहा है और भी कंण्ट्रीज से आ रहा है ।

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि देश में अखबारी कागज की कमी है और विदेशों से मंगाने का प्रयत्न हमारे मन्त्री महोदय कर रहे हैं, उस कमी की पूर्ति करने के लिये, क्या देश में ही कोई कदम ऐसा उठाया जायगा, जिससे देश में ही उसका निर्माण हो सके और उसकी पूर्ति हो जाय ? क्या सरकार इस पर विचार कर रही है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : यह सवाल इस सदन के सामने सैकड़ों दफ़ा आ चुका है । हिन्दुस्तान में पाइन-फीर ट्रीज ज्यादा तादाद में नहीं होते हैं, जिसमें लोंग स्टेपल न्यूज़-प्रिन्ट बन सकता है । फिर भी नेपा का कारखाना डबल कर रहे हैं, पंजाब का कारखाना जो कैनेडा की मदद से लगा रहे हैं, उसकी मियाद बढ़ा रहे हैं । फारेन में जो इस किस्म के ट्रीज हैं, उनको यहां ग्रो कर सकें, ऐसा प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है, फिर भी इसमें 10 साल लगेंगे ।

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether Government's efforts to manufacture newsprint from bagasse has been successful and, if so, how far it will help in lessening the imports?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The hon. Member is right. In recent weeks, we received information from the United States and Latin America that a new process has been invented to use bagasse; we are following it up and if we find it successful, a project on that basis will be launched here.

Shri Subodh Hansda: I am surprised to see from the statement that the STC has issued tenders for the import of of 16,000 million tons of paper under the Canadian Development Assistance and also 7,660 million tons which are expected to be received, and so on. I would like to know why, when the STC is itself an exporting and importing agency, it has asked for tenders. What is the reason?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The tender is to receive offers because even if the STC is the purchasing agent itself, it has to get offers from various sources throughout the world including India. Therefore they tender.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जो कागज स्वीडन से इम्पोर्ट करते हैं और अब जो कैनेडा से करेंगे, इन दोनों की प्राइसेज़ में क्या अन्तर है, तथा इसे मंगाने में कुल कितना रुपया हमें कैनेडा को अधिक पे करना पड़ेगा, जबकि स्वीडन से मंगाते तो क्या कम देना पड़ता ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : मार्केट में प्राइसेज की सीक्रेसी होती है, मैं माननीय सदस्य से विनती करूंगा कि अलग अलग कन्ट्रीज के दामों के अन्दर न जायं ;

Shri P. C. Borooah: How far do the prices of newsprint compare with the prices of the newsprint imported from Canada before devaluation? How has it affected the prices?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The point is simple. Devaluation affected all countries; not one country. Therefore, whatever the disparity from time to time, it is bound to be there.

श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा : भिन्न भिन्न देशों से हम जो न्यूज़प्रिण्ट मंगाते हैं, क्या उन सबकी क्वालिटी एक है, या किसी की अच्छी है और किमी की बुरी है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : हम ऐसी क्वालिटी चाहते हैं जो न्यूज़ पेपर वाले इस्तेमाल कर सकें ।

Shri R. S. Pandey: Whatever production we have indigenously, the quality is rough. May I know whether the Government is thinking of devising measures so as to improve the quality of our newsprint?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, Sir. this is very true. In NEPA, we are changing the process from the cold process to the alkaloid process in order to see that the liquid content is down, the yellow colour vanishes and it becomes more bright, but there are limitations to such improvement.

श्री बड़े : नेपा नगर के कागज़ की जो कौस्ट पड़ती है उससे आस्ट्रेलियन पेपर जो आयेगा उसमें कितना फर्क होगा और क्या उससे नेपा का जो कागज का धंधा है उसको हानि पहुंचेगी क्योंकि वह खराब निकलता है तो उसको कोई मंजूर नहीं करेगा और बाहर का इम्पोर्टेड कागज सब मंजूर करेंगे ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : प्राइस के बारे में मैंने बतला दिया है और प्राइस के हिसाब से डिफैंस सब जगह है ।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : गवर्नमेंट ने बहुत सी स्कीम्स अपने देश में कागज बनाने के लिए न्यूज प्रिंट बनाने के लिए मंजूर की थीं तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि वह किस स्टेज में हैं, उसमें क्या प्रोग्रेस हुई है और कब तक हम इस बारे में सैल्फ सफिशिएंट हो जायेंगे ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : मैंने उसका विवरण बतला दिया है । नेपा का कागज का कारखाना है और वह कैनाडा के साथ कोलैबरेशन की कोशिश कर रहा है और हम चाहते हैं कि जल्द से जल्द वह हो जाय लेकिन जैसा मैंने बतलाया हर एक चीज के अन्दर देश स्वावलम्बी हो यह जो हमारा ख्याल है वह बिल्कुल सही नहीं है क्योंकि जिम चीज के लिए हमारे पास रा मैटीरियल होगा उसमें ही हम स्वावलम्बी हो सकेंगे ।

Shri M. R. Krishna: Many years back it was examined whether bagasse produced in some of the Andhra sugar factories could be used for newsprint and it was found that bagasse could be used for that purpose. May I know why it is that the Ministry is waiting for getting some information from the United States of America when this experience is already available?

Shri Manubhai Shah: What the hon. Member refers to is the factory of paper in Andhra. That factory is making writing paper. It can be used for newspapers but the cost is very high, the rotaries cannot adjust it properly because it is a heavy paper. What is required is real long staple newsprint for the newspapers at a cheap cost. The two are not the same. The one already existing is producing printing paper and what we propose to produce is newsprint.

Shri Thirumala Rao: May I know if there is any proposal with the Government of India to have a newsprint factory in the public sector at Bodhan for making use of bagasse?

Shri Manubhai Shah: If this process, which the other hon. Member referred to, comes out successful, we will certainly consider it.

Mr. Speaker: Next Question—Shri B. K. Das—absent—Dr. M. M. Das—

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Sir, I suggest that Question No. 102 may also be taken along with this.

Mr. Speaker: If the hon. Minister is prepared to answer both of them together let him do so.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Mines and Metals (Shri Mehdi): I will answer them together

Airborne Geophysical Wing for Geological Survey of India

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98. **Dr. M. M. Das:**
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Dr. P. N. Khan:

Will the Minister of **Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the decision has been taken to provide the Geological Survey of India with an airborne Geophysical Wing on a permanent basis;

(b) if so, what will be the functions of the Wing and what will be the expenditure for setting it up; and

(c) whether technical and financial foreign assistance will be necessary for the purpose?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Mines and Metals (Shri Mehdi): (a) and (b). No such decision has yet been taken.

(c) In the event of Government deciding to set up such a unit in Geological Survey of India, some assistance involving equipment and expertise from abroad may become necessary.

American Aid for Aerial Geological Survey

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*102. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri J. B. S. Bist:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Dr. P. N. Khan:
Shri Karni Singhji:

Will the Minister of **Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 'Operation hard rock', the countrywide aerial survey to locate non-ferrous metal deposits promised to be undertaken by an American firm of contractors has materialised;

(b) if so, the main features of the agreement with the American Firm;

(c) the interest the Soviet and the East German authorities have shown in conducting aerial surveys in addition to the American firm; and

(d) the expenditure involved in the proposed survey and the benefits which are likely to accrue from the Project?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Mines and Metals (Shri Mehdi): (a) Details of the contract with the American firm are still under negotiation.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7209/66].

(c) Proposals of airborne survey of certain other areas (not covered by the US, AID scheme) have been under discussion with the USSR authorities. Another proposal for similar surveys was received from East German Agency.

(d) The cost of the airborne survey under the US, AID Project is estimated at Rs. 4.6 crores of which the foreign exchange component will be 3.5 million dollars (Rs. 2.6 crores). Estimates of cost of surveys with USSR assistance have not been worked out. The main objective of the airborne survey programme is to quicken the process of locating and appraisal of mineable deposits of non-ferrous metals (i.e. copper, lead and zinc) and to accelerate the development of these deposits to meet India's growing requirements of non-ferrous metals.

Dr. M. M. Das: What will be the nature of the help that we are expecting by collaboration with these countries?

Shri Mehdi: That is already given in the statement.

Dr. M. M. Das: May I know whether the administrative and operational control of the new wing will be in the hands of Indians or with the foreign people?

Shri S. A. Mehdi: If it is about the new wing of the Geological Survey in the first question, as I have already stated, it is not yet considered. As far as the control in the second question is concerned, it will be entirely in the hands of the Controller who would be an Indian.

Shri S. C. Samanta: I would like to know whether there is any difference between aero-magnetic survey and airborne geophysical survey. I would also like to know whether sufficient experts have been sent abroad for training so that we can do the work ourselves after some time.

Shri S. A. Mehdi: We have no doubt the expertise. The idea is to get certain sophisticated equipments from abroad which are not available in the country and to use them to get quick results. Therefore, those few experts who come here will train our people.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: May I know whether under the scheme the Indian personnel in GSI will be trained?

Shri S. A. Mehdi: Yes, those experts will train the members of the GSI.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : जो करार अमरीकी फर्म से हुआ है उस करार के अन्तर्गत अमरीका की उस फर्म को क्या लाभ पहुंचेगा और वह और क्या दूसरी चीज़ें देगी और उस फर्म के काम के फलस्वरूप भारत सरकार को क्या फ़ायदा होगा और इस ठेके में कुल कितनी रकम भारत सरकार की और अमरीका सरकार की लगने की सम्भावना है ?

श्री सं० अ० मेहदी : जहां तक रकमों का ताल्लुक है वह मैं स्टेटमेंट में दे चुका हूं और जहां तक लाभ का ताल्लुक है वह भारत सरकार को जो लाभ होगा वह भी उसमें दिया हुआ है ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : इस स्टेटमेंट में नहीं है।

श्री स० अ० मेहदी : वह दिया हुआ है।

श्री सं० ला० द्विवेदी : अमरीकी फर्म को क्या लाभ होगा ?

श्री सं० अ० मेहदी : वह भी इस स्टेटमेंट में दिया हुआ है।

Shri M. L. Dwivedy: On what basis are we having the contract? The contract has been given.

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): How can we estimate in advance as to what profit a particular organisation will make as a result of carrying out operations? It is only after the operation has been carried out that we can know the position.

Shri M. L. Dwivedy: What is the basis of the contract?

Shri S. A. Mehdi: I have given the cost in part (b).

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether the Government is aware of the fact that in spite of the study of the Geological Survey of India many important nine-bearing areas are yet to be surveyed? If that is so, since they have entered into an agreement with an American firm, what steps are the Government going to take to have a quick survey of those areas where there are large deposits of minerals?

Shri S. K. Dey: As the hon. Member will appreciate carrying out intensive surveys of mineral-bearing areas is a time-consuming process, and the capacity of the Geological Survey of India cannot be expanded overnight to take care of our entire requirements. Nevertheless, there has been very substantial increase in the capacity of the Geological Survey, to some extent even beyond the control of the GSI organisation.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: According to this agreement aero-magnetic survey will be carried out over large parts of our country for discovery of non-ferrous metals which are of strategic nature and which have a vital bearing on our defence production too. So, in a case like this, when the contract is being handed over to an American firm for work of a strategic nature, are any special steps going to be taken to safeguard the security interests of the country, considering that the Americans are tied up with Pakistan in military matters?

Shri S. K. Dey: Yes, Sir. All steps will be taken. It is not mentioned in the answer. While the aircraft is flying, there would be the representatives of the India Government, Geological Survey of India, including security personnel.

Shri Subodh Hansda: I would like to know the percentage of minerals obtaining in various parts of the country as a result of the survey and the metal content in those cases.

Shri S. K. Dey: I could not exactly understand the question. Naturally, the metal content of the minerals varies from area to area and depth to depth. It is impossible to take a specific figure for the whole country. It will vary from area to area.

Dr. M. M. Das: As the demand for non-ferrous metals in the country is very great, what is the hon. Minister doing to finalise this agreement with the foreign country quickly so that the survey may be begun immediately, without further delay?

Shri S. K. Dey: We are taking all steps to see that we speedily conclude the agreement and it should take place in the next few days. Apart from this, we are also trying to accelerate the process of exploration by the existing personnel of the GSI with their existing resources in all parts of the country where we have located sizeable deposits of non-ferrous metals.

Seizure of Goods by Pakistan

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*99. **Shri Hem Barua:**
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Dr. P. N. Khan:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri P. H. Bheel:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 271 on the 5th August, 1966 and state:

(a) the position with regard to the return of cargoes impounded by Pakistan during September, 1965; and

(b) in case the cargoes have not been returned, the action proposed to be taken by Government?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) According to information available with us, Pakistan appears to have consumed a fairly large proportion of the cargoes seized by her during the Indo-Pakistan Conflict. Some consignments of air and neutrally-insured cargo from the residue have arrived in India.

(b) In spite of repeated efforts on our part, it has not been possible to make any progress in the matter of direct talks with Pakistan on the question of release of cargoes.

Government have, therefore reached an agreement with British Underwriters for settlement of claims in respect of cargoes insured or reinsured with them which are not being released by Pakistan. This will naturally be subject to the cargoes having been insured against war risks.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if the question of release of impounded cargoes was taken up at the Indo-Pakistan Conference in Rawalpindi held in pursuance of the Tashkent Agreement; if so, whether any decision was taken to release the impounded cargoes; if a decision was taken to release the impounded cargoes, what is the timelag between that decision and the actual release of the residual cargoes which have been released by now?

Mr. Speaker: There have been so many questions in one.

Shri Hem Barua: The hon. Minister said....

Mr. Speaker: It will not be possible to give precise answers if there are four or five questions put together.

Shri Hem Barua: Then, let me put a specific question. The hon. Minister has just now said that direct talks with Pakistan were not possible. In that case, may I know whether it is a fact that the Government had to approach Pakistan *via* London for the release of the impounded cargoes?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The history of the impounded cargoes is before the House. We tried to raise it in the Rawalpindi Conference, but with no success. Then, through diplomatic channels we carried on the discussion and ultimately it was agreed that the aid cargoes and some of the impounded cargoes will be released by both the countries. But what I have tried to say in this answer is that 80 per cent of the cargo, which was agreed to be released, has already been consumed by Pakistan, therefore only compensation can be had for that. We have, therefore, approached the underwriters to give the compensation.

Shri Hem Barua: Is it also a fact that certain Indian official of the Indian High Commission in London booked certain goods by a Pakistani ship and those goods were also impounded by Pakistan; if so, are we to understand that only a part of those goods, booked by an official from London by a Pakistani ship and impounded by Pakistan, has reached here? This Indian official in London behaves in a very odd way. What business did this Indian official in London have to book goods by a Pakistani ship when he knew fully well that Pakistan is hostile to India?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I have taken the information from the hon. Member that an official booked goods through a Pakistani ship in those days. We will inquire into that. As far as the impounded cargoes are concerned, every effort is being made to see that wherever an importer or an exporters is insured against the international War risks we are able to get a reasonable compensation from the underwriters.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Our country is living in the benign atmosphere of the Tashkent Pact which was very happily inaugurated by the Soviet Union and blessed by USA and UK. May I know if, in view of the Agreement entered into at Tashkent, it was envisaged under one clause or the other that Pakistan should unilaterally consume 80 per cent of our cargo and, if not, has the Government of India informed the Governments of Soviet Union, U.K. and U.S.A. who blessed the Tashkent Agreement as to what is happening, and what are their reactions to that?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The question posed by the hon. Member is rather wide. On the entire working of the Tashkent Agreement, the Government of India has been keeping all friendly countries informed of the progress or non-progress thereof. In this particular case, the progress has been considerable. In principle and in practice, the two countries agreed to exchange the impounded cargo. But it is quite possible that some of the cargo is perishable or otherwise consumable. So, whatever has been consumed by each country will be paid for in compensation through underwriters.

श्री यशपाल सिह : क्या सरकार ताशकन्द में कोई ऐसा दस्तखत करके भी आई है कि पाकिस्तान माने या न माने, हम ताशकन्द की स्पिरिट को मान कर रहेंगे और उस ऐग्रीमेन्ट पर अमल करते रहेंगे। जैसा आपको पता है कल ही असम के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने एक बयान दिया है कि पाकिस्तान के कैम्पों में चीनी अफसर ट्रेनिंग दे रहे हैं और उनकी पूरी ट्रेनिंग हो रही है। साथ ही इन्फिल्ट्रेटर्स सैकड़ों की तादाद में असम में घुस आये हैं। क्या सरकार के लिये यह ऐडवाइजेबल नहीं है कि पाकिस्तान का जो कार्गो हमारे कब्जे में है वह भी उसी तरह से जब्त कर लिया जाये और इस्तेमाल किया जाये।

Shri Manubhai Shah: This question does not arise from that. This is only about the cargo.

श्री यशपाल सिह : कुछ तो हां या न में जवाब दीजिये।

Dr. M. M. Das: May I know from the hon. Minister what is the imported value of the cargo of Pakistan that we had impounded and had returned and what is the imported value of the cargo that Pakistan had impounded and has failed to return?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We do not have, as I had said earlier, exact figures. But about 2½ crores of aid cargo and about Rs. 8 crores of non-aid cargo were impounded by Pakistan and we had impounded about Rs. 3 crores of the total cargo from them.

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि पाकिस्तान ने हिन्दुस्तान का कितने रुपये का कार्गो रोक रक्खा है और हिन्दुस्तान ने कितने का रोक रक्खा है। अभी आप ने बतलाया कि जो खाने लायक चीजें थी उसे पाकिस्तान भी खा गया और कुछ हम भी खा गये। आपने कितना खाया और उन्होंने कितना खाया।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : खाने का मतलब जिसको कंज्यूम करना कहते हैं वह नहीं है। जो रोक कर रक्खा नहीं जा सकता उसको यहां इस्तेमाल किया गया और उसका पैसा दे दिया जायेगा। इसमें कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है। जो चीजें इस्तेमाल कर ली गई उनके लिये हम कम्पेन्सेशन दे देंगे।

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : उन्होंने कितने रुपये का माल खा लिया ।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : यह तो जब क्लेम आयेगा तब पता चलेगा।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि आज के अखबार में आया है कि घाना ने चीन के प्रतिनिधियों को भेजने से इन्कार कर दिया जब तक चीन स्वयम् नहीं भेजेगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि भारत सरकार ने इसी प्रकार से पाकिस्तान के कार्गो को क्यों नहीं रोक रक्खा जब तक उसने यह विश्वास नहीं कर लिया कि वह भी हमारा कार्गो छोड़ देगा।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : यहां कार्गो छोड़ने न छोड़ने का सवाल कहां है। सवाल यह है कि जो कार्गो किसी ने ले लिया है, जिसको जिसने इस्तेमाल कर लिया है उसका पैसा वह दे देगा अगर वह इन्श्योर होगा, नहीं तो माल मिल जायेगा।

Shri R. S. Pandey: The hon. Minister said that 80 per cent of the material has been consumed by Pakistan. May I know the difference in price if now the 80 per cent of the very material which has been consumed by Pakistan is to be purchased? How much more have we to pay?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Insurance is not on the price of the material, but, as the hon. Member already knows, on the added value, that is, what was in terms of the sterling, the value of the cargo as adjudged by underwriters will be the compensation.

Shri D. D. Puri: May I know what percentage of the cargo involved value-wise has been covered by insurance?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is the point where the importers can help. We have received certain stipulations from various importers and exporters. If they are exhaustive, it will mean, about 60 per cent of the cargo and if they are not exhaustive, the percentage might be less.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Exports of new products

*93. **Shri R. Barua:**
Shri Liladhar Kotoki:
Shri N. R. Laskar:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the businessmen in India have been given incentives to develop and export new products with a view to increase export earnings; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The statement outlining selected immediate programmes to help and develop exports has already been laid on the Table of this House on 16th August, 1966. The import policy and cash assistance for registered exporters of various groups of products since announced will help the exporters to increase the export earnings.

(b) Cash assistance on exports of selected products has been announced as below:—

Cash assistance ranging from 10 per cent to 20 per cent of f.o.b. value of export, on exports of **engineering** goods;

Cash assistance of 15 per cent of f.o.b. value of exports on pesticides and drugs and drug intermediates, and 10 per cent of f.o.b. value of exports on other chemicals and allied products, paper products and plastic goods;

Cash assistance of 10 per cent on exports of iron and steel scrap, woollen carpets rugs and druggests, sports goods;

Cash assistance at different rates for different categories of prime steel subject to an overall limit of 15 per cent of f.o.b. export value on all exports of prime steel;

In the case of processed foods, cash assistance to compensate for higher cost of Indian sugar used in the manufacture of processed foods compared to international prices of sugar.

Also registered exporters of goods which require imported items will be granted such facilities under the import policy for registered exporters. Most of the above details have been given in the statement laid by me on 11th August, 1966, on the Table of this House and some subsequent amendments made by Government.

New Government Electrical Factory at Bangalore

***100. Shrimati Vimla Devi:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Dighe:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 146 on the 29th July, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the proposal of the Government of Mysore to hand over the management of the State-owned new Government Electrical Factory at Bangalore to a West German firm has since been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government of Mysore have agreed to revise their proposal to ensure that foreign holding in the Company is in minority.

Manufacture of Scooters

***101. Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri Firodia:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the manufacture of scooters will be given priority during the coming years;

(b) if so, whether new factories will be opened for this purpose;

(c) the number of such factories to be set up;

(d) whether the capacity of the existing units will also be increased; and

(e) if so, whether there is any scope to bring down the cost of scooters?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) The Scooter Industry has been included in the list of priority industries.

(b) to (d). The question whether licensing of additional capacity to cover Fourth Plan targets should be by way of expansion of the existing units and|or by the establishment of new units is still under consideration. In the meantime, the existing units will be assisted to maximise production with the equipment already installed.

(e) There does not appear to be much scope for reduction in the prices of scooters at the present level of (i) the output of the units, (ii) the prices of indigenously bought-out components and raw materials and (iii) Government levies.

India Electric Works Ltd., Calcutta

***103. Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Shri Umanath:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to take over the India Electric Works Ltd., Calcutta in order to save it from its present crisis caused by mismanagement;

(b) if not, whether Government will indefinitely continue to give piecemeal loans and grants to the company without any results;

(c) the total amount of such loans and grants to date; and

(d) whether any steps have been taken to modernise the plant and to diversify the production?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) The proposal is still under active consideration.

(b) and (c). Government have not given grants or advanced any loans direct to the company. Government however, are standing guarantee for an amount of Rs. 60 lakhs advanced by the State Bank of India, Calcutta, as over-draft.

(d) A Committee has been constituted to recommend measures for reorganisation of the Company. The recmmendations of the Committee are expected to be received towards the end of December, 1966.

Metal Corporation of India

104. Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Daji:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of **Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have to pay nearly Rs. 42 crores as compensation for acquiring the Metal Corporation of India Ltd., Calcutta and the mines attached to it;

(b) if so, whether this amount has been paid; and

(c) whether the negotiated settlement has been reached in this regard?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) to (c). The principles for determining compensation have been laid down in the Schedule to the Metal Corporation of India (Acquisition of Undertaking) Ordinance, 1966 (No. 10 of 1966). A Bill is being introduced in Parliament to replace the above mentioned Ordinance. At this stage, it is not possible to indicate the quantum of compensation payable. Compensation payable will be determined in accordance with the provisions of the Bill as will be finally passed by Parliament.

Steel Enquiry Body

***105. Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**
Shri Bagri:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Basappa:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Daji:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of **Iron and Steel** be pleased to state:

(a) the composition and terms of reference of the Steel Enquiry Committee;

(b) whether it has started functioning; and

(c) the progress so far made by the Committee in its work?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) to (c). Presumably Honourable Members are referring to the Sarkar Committee appointed by the Government of India in the Ministry of Iron & Steel by Resolution No. SC(II)-14(19)/66 dated 12th September, 1966. The Resolution was published in the Government of India Extra-Ordinary Gazette of that date and gives the composition and terms of reference of the Steel Enquiry Committee. The Government of India have by Notification No. SC(II)-14(19)/66 dated 7-10-66 published in Part II, Section 3 of the Gazette of India Extra-Ordinary dated 7-10-1966 conferred on this Committee certain powers under the Commissions of Enquiry Act, 1952. The Public Accounts Committee had recommended that all large lirenses/permits issued from as early as 1951-52 should be investigated into. Therefore a considerable amount of data, information relating to import policies, rules and regulations, which have been in force from time to time have to be collected. All this information is being collected and will be placed before the Committee when it meets in the first week of November.

Raw Materials Bank

***106. Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 818 on the 2nd September, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the scheme to establish a raw materials bank for building a stockpile of essential industrial supplies needed by export industries has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the final shape in which it has emerged?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A Scheme is being issued providing for the State Trading Corporation and the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation to maintain stocks of imported raw materials in their depots at different port towns, for supply to manufacturers for export production. Allotment of such supplies will be made in lieu of the import licences permissible to manufacturers under the import policy for registered exporters. These two Corporations will be issued initial import licences for a total of Rs. 3 crores to import materials like non-ferrous metals, tinplate, steel sheets of certain gauges raw wool, some chemical raw materials etc.

Export of Tea

***107. Shri Surendra Pal Singh:**
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Basumatari:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the export of tea from Northern India during the last July-August season, fell by as much as eight million kilogrammes as compared to the export figure of the corresponding period last year and for the country as a whole too the exports have been extremely sluggish all through 1966;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to remedy the situation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) Exports of tea from North-India during July-August 1966 were 6.53 million kilogrammes lower than those for the corresponding period of 1965. The short-fall in the overall exports between the same periods both from the North and the South was 2.7 million kilogrammes.

(b) and (c). It is difficult to draw any firm conclusions from the trend of exports for a period of two months only. Novertheless, the situation is being closely watched and suitable steps will be taken as and when considered necessary.

रेलवे स्टेशनों पर कैन्टीनों और जलपान-गृहों के ठेकों का हस्तांतरण

***103. डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :**
श्री किशन पटनायक :
श्री राम सेवक यादव :
श्री मधु लिमये :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बड़े ठेकेदार, रेलवे भोजन व्यवस्था विभाग से कैन्टीनों और जलपान-गृहों के ठेके लेकर प्राय: उन ठेकों को छोटे ठेकेदारों को बहुत अधिक किराये पर हस्तांतरित कर देते हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस स्थिति का पता लगाने का प्रयत्न किया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या निष्कर्ष निकला है और इस विषय में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) (क) से (ग). कैटरिंग/खोमचे के ठेकेदारों के साथ रेल प्रशासन जो करार करते हैं, उसके अनुसार ठेके को शिकमी पट्टे पर उठाना सर्वथा मना है। जिन मामलों में रेल प्रशासनों को संदेह होता है कि ठेका शिकमी पट्टे पर उठाया गया है या शिकमी पट्टे पर उठाये जाने की शिकायतें मिलती हैं, उनकी पूरी जांच की जाती है और जहां कहीं ठेकों का शिकमी पट्टे पर उठाया जाना साबित हो जाता है, ठेके समाप्त कर दिये जाते हैं।

650 H. P. Diesel Locomotives

***100. Shri Maheswar Naik:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 650 H.P. diesel locomotives fitted with fuel-saving Suri Transmission will be rolled out of the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works in October next year;

(b) to what extent foreign collaboration has been employed in this venture;

(c) the economy expected to be derived therefrom; and

(d) whether Suri Transmission system is also included in the work of building railway engines of 2600 HP which is in progress in Varanasi and if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes Sir. All arrangements including procurement of materials, and manufacture of components etc. are being made to turn out the first locomotive by October 1967. The power pack which is being imported from West Germany, is expected to be received by July 1967.

(b) No foreign collaboration has been employed for manufacturing these locomotives with an imported power pack.

(c) While it is anticipated that some economy will result in the consumption of fuel, the precise amount cannot at present be assessed as the overall economy depends on the type of service, speed of operation, maintenance problems etc. Comparative service performance data under similar conditions will be available only after the locomotives under manufacture have been tested and put into operation for a period.

(d) No Sir. Suri Transmission for locomotives of 2600 H.P. has not yet been developed.

Rock-Phosphate Deposits in U.P. and Rajasthan

***110. Shri J. B. S. Bist:**
Dr. Karni Singhji:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:

Will the Minister of **Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have found rich deposits of rock-phosphates in the U.P. hill areas and Jaisalmer District in Rajasthan; and

(b) the extent of these deposits and the feasibility of their exploitation commercially?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Deposits of rock-phosphate have been located in Mussoorie area, in Uttar Pradesh and in Birmania in Jaisalmer district, Rajasthan. Further investigations necessary to establish the nature and extent of the reserves and the possibilities of commercial exploitation of the same are in progress.

Railway Guards, S.Ms. and A.S.Ms.

***111. Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the representations for the improvement of the service conditions of Railway Guards, Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters; and

(b) if so, at what stage the matter stands at present?

The Minister of State in the Ministry Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter has been considered and no further liberalisation is considered justified.

Closure of Textile Mills

***112. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:**
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Dr. M. S. Aney:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the comments made by the spokesman of the textile industry that more than 100 textile mills are likely to be closed in the near future; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to see that the conditions in the textile industry do not deteriorate further?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) There is no question of more than 100 textile mills closing down. It is an exaggerated statement. Between 20 and 25 old mills or units which are old and financially week have been remaining closed every year.

(b) The following steps have recently been taken by Government to help the textile industry:—

(i) The basic excise duty in respect of grey stage of controlled varieties of cloth of coarse and medium categories has been abolished with effect from 1st October, 1966.

(ii) A loan of Rs. 5 crores has been sanctioned to the Indian Cotton Mills' Federation to meet its outstanding obiligation;

(iii) Mills which reported shortage of raw cotton have been assisted by making stocks available to them from those mills which were temporarily better off.

The following measures are also taken from time to time in respect of mills which close down, or threaten closures:

(i) Investigation Committees are appointed, wherever necessary, by the Government under Section 15 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, and Authorised Controllers are appointed under Section 18-A of the said Act;

(ii) Mills are assisted in deserving cases by giving direct loans from Central and State Governments or from commercial banks against guarntees furnished by the State Governments or by the Central Government and State Governments on 50:50 basis.

(iii) Wherever possible, licences for new mills are granted, on application to suitable parties recommended by the State Governments concerned, at places where old mills are scrapped.

बिहार में रेलवे लोक सेवा आयोग

*113. श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले बजट सत्र में उन्होंने बिहार में एक रेलवे लोक सेवा आयोग स्थापित करने का आश्वासन दिया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सच है कि दीनापुर (बिहार) में स्थापित किया गया रेलवे लोक सेवा आयोग दिये गये आश्वासन के अनुरूप नहीं है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि बिहार से निर्वाचित संसद् सदस्यों की मांगें पूरी नहीं हुई हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता।

(ग) और (घ). मांगों पर विचार किया गया और इलाहाबाद तथा कलकत्ता रेल सेवा आयोग एक शाखा-कार्यालय दीनापुर में स्थापित किया गया है।

Exports

*114. **Shri Vasudevan Nair:**
Shri Warior:
Shri Daji:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Basappa:
Shri Sezhiyan:
Dr. Karni Singhji:
Shri B. K. Das:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri P. R. Chakarverti:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shrimati Renuka Ray:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
Dr. P. Srinivasan:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reviewed the performance of India's exports since devaluation of the Rupee;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to step up exports during the Fourth Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Export figures for the months of June, July and August, 1966 after devaluation have so far been received. This period is too short to draw any conclusions.

(c) As the key to the problem of export promotion at the juncture is increased production of agricultural, mineral and industrial goods with export potential, measures are under consideration to secure the necessary inputs and the finance for the purpose. Among the detailed steps in view is the proposal to encourage manufacturers to enter the field of production of agricultural raw materials.

The attention of Hon'ble Members is also drawn to the statement laid by the Minister of Commerce on the Table of Parliament on the 16th August 1966 giving selected programmes to help and develop exports.

The Planning Commission and the Government intend to review Commodity wise and destinationwise export targets in a comprehensive manner at the beginning of the next year when conditions would have settled down.

Violence and Vandalism at Railway Stations

*115. **Dr. Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state in view of the violence and vandalism at Railway Stations which seems to be on the increase in certain parts of the country, the steps to be taken to curb the activities of miscreants and to save this national loss?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): Maintenance of law and order in railway premises as also safety and security of railway property and life and property of passengers is the responsibility of the State Government and the State Government Railway Police. The State

Governments are the competant authorities to deal with the mobs who indulge in hooliganism, attacking railway premises and trains and destroying railway property. This matter was discussed by the Minister for Railways with the Chief Ministers at New Delhi on 20th July, 1966 and with the Chief Secretaries by the Chairman, Railway Board on 19th July, 1966, who assured that the Railways will be given full protection against miscreants and hooliganism in respect of life and property of passengers, railway employees and railway property.

Consumer Industries

***116. Shri Daji:** Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plan to enter the field of consumer industries in a big way during the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the main features thereof;

(c) the consumer industries proposed to be started by Government during the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(d) the estimated cost of the plan?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) to (d). The Draft Outline of the Fourth Five Year Plan which has been presented in the Parliament gives the broad details of the programme in the Central public sector for the development of consumer goods industries. It is estimated that the investment in the public sector, including State sector, in the development of consumer goods industries will be of the order of Rs. 82 crores (excluding paper and cement) during the Fourth Plan period. The programme in the State sector is yet to be finalised. The main fields in which investments in the public sector are envisaged in the field of consumer goods industries are drugs and pharmaceuticals, textiles, salt, paper and cement.

Accident at Bombay V.T.

***117. Shri Bagri:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Basumatari:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a local train rammed against the buffers at Bombay V.T., on the 16th September, 1966;

(b) if so, the number of persons injured and killed as a result thereof; and

(c) the loss caused to the Railways due to this accident?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) The accident occurred on 17-9-66.

(b) As a result of the accident no one was killed. However, 5 persons sustained injuries.

(c) The cost of damage to railway property was estimated at approximately Rs. 33,000/-.

Export of Biscuits to Nepal

***118. Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri B. K. Das:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Mohammad Elias:
Shri Maniyangadan:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that biscuits from India to Nepal are passed on to China in large quantity;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to prevent it; and

(c) the average annual export of biscuits from India to Nepal?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Exports of biscuits from India to Nepal for the years 1963-64, 1964-65 and 1965-66 were of the order of Rs. 5 lakhs, Rs. 8 lakhs and Rs. 18 lakhs respectively.

Subsidy to Export of Steel Items

*119. **Shri Liladhar Kotoki:**
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Dr. M. M. Das:

Will the Minister of **Iron and Steel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have raised the subsidy given to export of steel items;

(b) whether it is a fact that the list of items eligible for subsidy is to be expanded;

(c) if so, whether India, through heavy subsidies, can hope to secure a foot-hold in the highly competitive international market; and

(d) the steps being taken to step up export efforts for steel items?

The Minister for Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) to (c). The competition in the steel market is very keen. All efforts are being made to offer competitive prices by reducing costs. Permissible export promotion measures and incentives are adopted. It would not be in the national interest to disclose details of these arrangements.

(d) A delegation of Hindustan Steel Ltd. has recently covered West Asian and African countries for exploring possibilities for export of rails and other items. Our High Commissioners and Embassies are trying their best to assist in securing orders for exports. A Steel Exporters Committee has been formed to solve the difficulties which arise in the exports. The Steel Exporters' Association is continuing its efforts to increase the exports of steel. As a result of the efforts, we have already exported 95,000 tonnes of prime steel during this year. Hindustan Steel Ltd. alone has concluded firm contracts for exports of 150,000 tonnes of pig iron and 112,000 tonnes of steel during this year, for a total value of about Rs. 10 crores.

Export of Rourkela Iron Pipes

*120. **Dr. M. M. Das:**
Dr. P. N. Khan:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Iron and Steel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that out of the three newly established steel plants in the public sector, the Rourkela Plant has become the largest foreign exchange earner; and

(b) whether arrangements are being made for the export of heavy quantities of iron pipes from this factory to different countries, including Australia, Japan and the Middle-East countries?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) Upto the end of March 1966, the earning of foreign exchange by the Bhilai Steel Plant has been the highest out of the three public sector plants, with Durgapur and Rourkela following in that order.

(b) Yes, Sir. A contract for export of 3,500 tonnes of 8-5/8" outer diameter pipes valued at Rs. 3.7 million to Kwait has been concluded recently. Efforts to promote exports to other countries including Australia, Middle-Eastern Countries etc., are also being made.

Handloom Industry

429. Shri Utiya:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received reports about the crisis in the handloom industry as a result of rising prices of yarn and the falling demand for handloom products;

(b) if so, the changes in the prices of yarn in the last three years;

(c) whether there has been a sharp rise after devaluation; and

(d) the steps taken to help the handloom industry to overcome the crisis?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7210/66].

(d) (i) A close watch is being kept on the prices of yarn. An *ad hoc* Committee consisting of representatives of Textile Mills, Handloom and Powerloom organisations has also been set up. This Committee will ensure that the necessary restraint is enforced by the Industry in keeping down the prices at reasonable limits as may be justified by production costs.

(ii) As a special measure to clear the existing accumulation of handloom stocks, State Governments have been allowed to grant a special additional rebate of five paise in the rupee on all genuine retail sales of handloom cloth for a period of one month at their discretion in addition to the fifteen days special additional rebate usually allowed every year.

Industrial Estates

430. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the allocations made to various States for the establishment of Industrial Estates; and

(b) the salient features of the Cooperative Industrial Estates?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7211/66].

Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant

432. Shri Lakhan Das:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of **Iron and Steel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been delay in the construction/erection/commissioning of the Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant;

(b) whether delay in the execution of a contract/contracts by a contractor/contractors has been responsible for this time lag;

(c) whether the said contractor/contractors were awarded the contract/contracts on the recommendation/intervention of the Minister;

(d) whether this was done over the objection of the Chairman/Manager/Directors of the company despite the fact that the said contractor/contractors had no experience of such construction/erection work nor was his/their quotation the lowest of those submitted;

(e) if so, whether any inquiry has been ordered into this;

(f) the results of this inquiry; and

(g) if the answer to part (e) above is in the negative the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Iron and Steel (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) to (g). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table.

Increase in Prices of Woollens

433. Shri Lakhan Das:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Commissioner of Delhi of the Delhi Administration received complaints from M/s. R. S. Madho Ram & Sons' Employees about the wrongful increase in the prices of woollens from the old stock effected after devaluation;

(b) whether the firm can sell these goods at a rate very much higher than that mentioned in the Rate List for that stock;

(c) if not, the action taken by Government against the firm;

(d) whether prices of the old stock were further enhanced during and after these investigations; and

(e) if so, the action taken in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) The Madho Ram and Sons Employees' Union had sent a representation to the Delhi Administration regarding increase in prices of woollen goods effected by the firm.

(b) to (e). The matter has been looked into and it has been found that no undue increase in prices has been effected by the firm on old stocks. There is no control on the prices of woollen textiles.

Prices of Woollen Goods

434. Shri Lakhan Das:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dhariwal and Lal Imli Mills have increased the prices of their goods from twenty to thirty per cent;

(b) whether this increase merely reflects the rise in prices of imported wool;

(c) if not, whether this increase is permissible under Law or under Government's policy declaration about holding the price line; and

(d) if not, the action taken against the mills?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) to (d). There is at present no control on the prices of woollen cloth. It is understood that Dhariwal and Lal Imli Mills have increased the prices of some of their products. The increase in prices of imported wool consequent on devaluation, is also a factor contributing to such price increase.

Scarcity of Raw Coffee in Madras

436. Shri Sezhiyan: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the scarcity conditions of raw coffee in Madras for the past three months;

(b) the reasons for the short supply of raw coffee this year in Madras city and the State; and

(c) the steps taken to ease the situation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) and (b). There is actually no shortage of coffee. All the varieties of coffee. are easily available in the market. There may, however, be some short supply in respect of Plantation PB Coffee, which is particularly in great demand in Madras, due to short crop this year and adverse seasonal conditions. The coffee released for sale through Depots run by Propaganda Department of the Coffee Board is comparatively cheaper. Hence, there is a great rush for coffee at these Depots. It is perhaps this rush that had created the feeling of scarcity of raw coffee in Madras for a while.

(c) The following steps have been taken:

(i) A special allotment of 120 tonnes of Plantation PB variety was made for release through the Depots in Madras and steps were taken for the regulated distribution of coffee through this channel.

(ii) From August onwards, the quantity of Plantation PB has been increased from half kilo to one kilo per consumer at a time.

(iii) With effect from 1st September, the quantity sold at local sales in Madras State and other centres in Madras City has been increased by 18 tonnes per month.

(iv) Arrangements are also under way to make *ad hoc* allotments to Departmental Stores in Madras.

Export of Processed Food

437. **Shri B. K. Das:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) the processed foods exported at present;

(b) the quantities of processed food produced during the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken to promote the production of processed food in the country?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The major items of processed foods exported are Fruit and vegetable products—dried, preserved, dehydrated and frozen; pickles—all sorts; juices, pulps, preserves; candied and crystallised fruits; james and jellies; confectionery; biscuits; starch and its derivatives; liquid glucose and dextrose; coca cola concentrate; dairy products including malted milk products guar gum.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7212/66].

(c) (1) New areas for the production of processed foods are being indentified and manufacturing licences are being given;

(2) Sophisticated machinery required for increased production for exports as well as raw materials and spares are being given liberally.

(3) Sugar is being supplied to the industry for the production of processed foods in an expeditious manner. For the quantity required for exports; sugar at international price is proposed to be given.

(4) To ensure adequate supply of containers for packing food products, open top sanitary cans have been classified as a priority industry.

Shortage of Cement in Delhi

438. **Shri N. R. Laskar:** Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been an acute shortage of cement during the last few months in the Capital;

(b) whether it is also a fact that adulterated cement is being increasingly sold and there is also an increase in black-marketing of cement; and

(c) if so, the remedial measures taken by Government thereto?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) to (c). The overall despatches of cement to Delhi during July, August and September, 1966, have been substantially more than that supplied during the corresponding period of 1965. Stockists in Delhi have received during this period four times the quantity of cement which was despatched to them in the previous year. The Cement Allocation and Coordinating Organisation has appointed an Officer on Special Duty at Delhi from 1st August, 1966, to look after the requirements of small consumers. During August and September, 1966, 1123 parties are reported to have approached this officer for assistance and release orders have been issued to all of them for the quantity required. There has been no complaint of adulteration against any of the authorised stockists of the Selling Agents marketing cement in Delhi. Certain unauthorised traders were found selling adulterated cement in Delhi and the Special Police Establishment is taking action against them. The Cement Allocation and Coordinating Organisation has been inserting advertisements in the Press requesting consumers to obtain cement only from authorised stockists and not to pay more r cement and to approach the Officer on Special Duty for assistance.

Recovery of Railway Materials from Factory at Belapur

439. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that four tons of railway track materials have been seized by the Railway Protection Force from a factory at Belapur near Thana (Bombay) on the 18th September, 1966; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes, but the incident occurred on 17-9-1966.

(b) On receipt of information, e Crime Intelligence Branch of Central Railway Protection Force with he assistance of Taluka police Thana, carried out a raid of the factory of M/s. Lakhane Industries (P) Ltd. Belapur Road, Thana on 17-9-1966 and recovered 4 tons of railway materials estimated at Rs. 1200/- approximately. The Police have registered a case under Section 3 of Railway Stores (Unlawful Possession) Act, 1955, which is under investigation.

आयातित माल के दाम

440. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री बड़े :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री 12 अगस्त, 1966 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 443 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने आयातित कच्चे माल तथा ऐसे देशी पुर्जों, जिनका निर्माण कुछ आयातित माल का प्रयोग करके किया जाता है, के दामों में वृद्धि करने का कोई निर्णय किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उस सम्बन्ध में कब तक निर्णय किये जाने की संभावना है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री डी० संजीवैया) : (क) से (ग). अब आयातित कच्चे माल तथा उन देशी पुर्जों के मूल्यों में, जिनमें कुछ आयातित हिस्सा होता है, प्रत्येक मामले में सावधानी से जांच करके अवमूल्यन के प्रभाव के कारण मूल्य बढ़ा देने की अनुमति देने का निश्चय किया गया है, इन कारणों से अब तक स्वीकृति की वास्तविक वृद्धि निम्न प्रकार है :

गाड़ी का नाम	वृद्धि की राशि जो इस कारण स्वीकृत की गई	
	आयातित कच्चा माल	देश में ही खरीदे गये पुर्जे जिनमें कुछ अंश आयात किया हुआ होता है
	रु०	रु०
हिन्दुस्तान एम्बेसेडर कार .	647	18 0
फिएट 1100 कार	565	200
स्टैंडर्ड हेराल्ड कार	535*	167
विलीज जीप .	--	18 0
टी० एम० बी० ट्रक चेसीज .	747	774
टी० एम० बी० बस चेसीज .	625	
टी० एम० बी० चेसीज	688	
टी० एम० बी० हैवियर माडल		
ट्रक चेसीज	921	
बस चेसीज .	782	
डाज क्यू ट्रक चेसीज डीजल .	711	410
डाज क्यू बस चेसीज डीजल .	68 3	
डाज क्यू पैट्रोल चेसीज .	773	
डाज शार्ट व्हील बेस चेसीज .	433	--
मीडोज इन्जिन	39	--
पार्किन्स इन्जिन	--	172
बेडफोर्ड ट्रक चेसीज	593	364
बेडफोर्ड बस चेसीज	228	
स्टडर्ड 1-टन ट्रक चेसीज .	167	--
लीलैण्ड चेसीज	--	8 32

*उस तारीख से लागू किया जाय जिससे निर्माता उत्पादन करते हैं तथा अवमूल्यन की तारीख से 1176वीं कार बेचते हैं ।

Foreign Collaboration in Industry

441. Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Dr. P. N. Khan:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Economic Secretaries Committee was entrusted with a review of the policy in regard to foreign collaboration in industry;

(b) if so, the framework of reference to the Committee and the specific cases of collaboration referred to or considered by the aforesaid Committee; and

(c) whether any policy formulation or precautionary measures for future are likely to ensue from the review?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) to (c). A review of the foreign collaboration cases approved during the past two years was recently made. It was found that by and large the collaborations were in fields where this is considered necessary and that no revision of policy is necessary at present.

Patent Right in Medicines

443. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of foreign exchange involved in payment towards patent rights in medicines annually;

(b) the number of items for which India has to make payment to foreigners for their patent rights; and

(c) the steps taken to reduce such payment to a minimum?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). Payments allowed to collaborating foreign companies cover cost of technical knowhow, specifications, engineering drawings etc. These include payments for the use of patent rights where such use is involved, but such amounts are not separately mentioned. A number of technical collaboration agreements also cover products which are not patented. It is, therefore, not possible to give the amount of payments made in foreign exchange for the use specifically of patent rights relating to medicines. Nor is it possible to indicate the number of items for which India makes payments to foreigners for patent rights in medicines.

(c) Every arrangement for technical collaboration with a foreign company for setting up a manufacturing unit in India involving payment of foreign exchange is subject to prior examination by and approval by the Govt. of India. This examination ensures—(i) that the knowhow required is not available in India and has to be obtained from abroad; and (ii) that the payment in foreign exchange for the use of patent rights, know-how, etc., is kept to the absolute minimum, commensurate with the technical information and assistance to be obtained.

Cable Factory in U.P.

444. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Cable Factory at Bareilly Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) the expenditure involved?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) to (c). It is proposed to set up a second Cable Factory at an estimated cost abou Rs. 10 crores (excluding the cost of township). A Committee has been constituted to advise on the location of this unit. On receipt of the recommendations of this Committee, a final decision regarding the location of this unit will be taken.

Attempt To Loot Goods Train near Bareilly

445. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an attempt to loot a goods train outside Dhaneta Railway Station, 15 miles from Bareilly on the 8th September, 1966 was foiled by timely arrival of the Railway Police; and

(b) if so, the action taken against the persons concerned?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes, but the incident occurred on 6-9-1966.

(b) By the vigorous efforts of the Railway Protection Force and Government Railway Police one suspect was arrested with a country made pistol who was reported to have confessed his own participation in the crime and disclosed the names of his other associates. This led to the arrest of two other fellow miscreants. A case on crime No. 243 under Sections 307/332/148 IPC and 128 Indian Railways Act has been registered by Government Railway Police, Bareilly and is being vigorously investigated.

Derailment near Shahdara Railway Station

447. Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that train services between Delhi and Ghaziabad were disrupted for over five hours following derailment of seven wagons of a goods train near Shahadra Railway Station on the 13th September, 1966;

(b) if so, the causes thereof;

(c) the total loss of railway property and life, if any, due to the accident; and

(d) whether any enquiry has been instituted if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) Yes.

(b) and (d). The Report of the enquiry committee is under scrutiny.

(c) (i) Loss of Railway property Rs. 17,403/- approximately.

(ii) Loss of Life—Nil.

Leather Goods Industry

448. Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up a Development Council for the leather goods industry;

(b) if so, when it was set up; and

(c) the members of the Council and the total cost on development of the scheme?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Development Council was set up under an Order dated the 9th September, 1966 published in the Gazette of India dated the 17th September, 1966.

(c) A statement showing the particulars of the Members of the Council is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7213/66]. The expenditure on the working of the Council is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 40,000/- per annum.

Ticketless travel

449. Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ticketless travellers during the period from the 7th September, 1966 to 30th October, 1966 on the Railways (Zone-wise); and

(b) the steps taken by Government to check this tendency?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) A statement showing the number of ticketless travellers as apprehended during the period 7th September 1966 to 30th September, 1966, is laid or the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7214/66]. The information relating to the period 1st October, 1966 to 30th October, 1966 is not yet available.

(b) Apart from normal ticket checking arrangements, special steps taken to eradicate ticketless travel include: intensive surprise and cross-country checks with the assistance of Flying Squads; Concentrated spot and section checks; Magisterial checks; incognito checks by officers; and posting of one T.T.E. and 2 R.P.F. 'Rakshaks' in each III class coach on certain sections, noted for ticketless travel etc.

Fifth Steel Plant

450. Shri B. K. Das:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri M. S. Murti:

Will the Minister of **Iron and Steel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken to set up the fifth Steel Plant in the Public Sector;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether an tentative decision has been taken regarding the possible location of the proposed plant?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) and (b). A tentative provision has been made in the draft outline of the Fourth Plan for preliminary work on two new steel plants in the Public Sector.

(c) No, Sir.

Asian Common Market

451. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to refer to the reply given to supplementaries on Starred Question No. 426 on the 12th August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the question of the Asian Common Market is still in a "vague and embryonic stage of discussion";

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the present position?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, The Asian region, covering a vast geographical area, is composed of a large number of countries with differing political systems and different levels of economic and industrial development. Unlike Europe, where economic development of individual countries is already high, and the removal of trade barriers can bring about more efficient utilisation of resources, the economies of most Asian countries are still at a stage where mere elimination of obstacles to trade is not sufficient to achieve the desirable results. For these reasons. It is considered that it may not, for the present, be possible for the Asian countries to enter into a more vigorous and formal type of arrangement for regional co-operation like the European Common Market or the Free Trade Area.

(c) Does not arise.

Tirunelveli-Kanyakumari-Trivandrum Railway Line

452. **Shrimati Vimla Devi:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 798 on the 29th July, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the survey report on the Tirunelveli-Kanyakumari-Trivandrum railway line has since been examined;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) whether the project will be taken up during the Fourth Plan?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) The survey reports are stil under examination.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Consumer Commodity Corporation

453. **Shrimati Vimla Devi:** Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 147 on the 29th July, 1966 and state:

(a) whether any final decision has since been taken regarding the proposal to set up a Consumer Commodity Corporation in the public sector to specialise in the exports of consumer commodities; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

International Fairs and Exhibitions

454. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Dr. M. M. Das:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of international fairs and exhibitions abroad attended to or participated by India during the Third Five Year Plan period;

(b) whether the expenses of private industrialists participating in those fairs or exhibitions, were borne by Government;

(c) if so, how much; and

(d) which of the Indian goods exhibited were most attractive?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The number of international fairs and exhibitions participated in or organised by the Government of India abroad during the Third Five Year Plan period was 82; in addition, there were some events participated in or organised by the Indian Council of Trade Fairs and Exibitions, State Trading Corporation, Export Promotion Councils, Commodity Boards etc.

(b) and (c). The total expenditure incurred by the Government on organising the above mentioned 82 Exhibitions during the Third Five Year Plan period was Rs. 2,63,96,957. This does not include the cost of the bulk of the items exhibited which were sent on a consignment basis or for free distribution by the participating firms. The expenses incurred by the other organisations are not available. The participating firms also met the expenses on the deputation of their own representatives to Exhibitions abroad and on the internal transportation of their goods within India.

(d) Non-traditional items such as products of light and medium engineering industries, machine tools, hardware, pharmaceuticals, paper products, floor coverings, footwear, handicrafts, canned products, some categories of textiles etc. have attracted special attention.

Diamond Mines at Panna

455. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Dr. M. M. Das:

Will the Minister of **Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any attempt has been made to find out why the total value of diamonds extracted from the diamond mines at Panna is much less than the investment made by Government since nationalisation, particularly when private owners of individual mines extracted many times more than their investment; and

(b) whether any remedial measures are contemplated so that the mines are worked on a commercial basis and do not escape under the plea of prospecting?

The Minister of Mines and Matels (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) The Diamond Mining Project, Panna has not yet reached the stage of commercial production, when a regular return on the capital invested may be expected.

(b) National Mineral Development Corporation has taken up small scale mining as distinct from prospecting at Ramkheria and Majhgawan.

Export of Jute Goods

456. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Dr. P. N. Khan:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shrimati Renuka Ray:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the repeated public complaints by the Indian Jute Mills Association to the effect that Government's inaction is responsible for the loss of foreign sacking markets to Pakistan;

(b) if so, his reaction thereto; and

(c) the reasons why devaluation of the rupee has failed to boost exports of jute goods?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) to (c). While it is a fact that exports of jute goods to various destinations from June to September, 1966 have been lower than the total exports of corresponding period during 1965, there has been increased exports in certain items to some destinations and reduced exports in others to certain other destinations. In fact the decline in exports has started even before devaluation. The trend is, therefore, a mixed one and is due to a variety of causes, which cannot be solely attributed to devaluation. For, example, the shortage of raw jute and consequent high prices during this period was a major contributing factor. There was also some temporary disturbance in the established pattern of trade as detailed readjustments had to be made to meet the changed situation.

Government has been continuously keeping the position under review and appropriate action has been and will continue to be taken.

Closure of Blast Furnace at Durgapur

457. Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Iron and Steel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Blast Furnace No. 1 of Durgapur Steel Plant has been closed down for a period of three months;

(b) the extent to which this will affect the production of pig-iron;

(c) the progress, if any, made with the repairing and recommissioning of the damaged coke-oven plant; and

(d) whether any enquiry has been held into the causes of the damage?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) Blast Furnace No. I of the Durgapur Steel Plant has been taken down for relining on the 9th September, 1966. This is the first time since it started operation in December, 1959 and is a normal relining programmes which will take about three months.

(b) Till the relining is complete, there will be no production from this furnace and to that extent, production of hot metal from Durgapur Steel Plant will be restricted.

(c) and (d). Government have appointed a committee to go into this matter and to recommend steps necessary to secure full and efficient performance.

Retrenchment of Workers from Railway Electrification

458. Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the workers retrenched from the Railway Electrification Project in August and September, 1966 have been provided with alternative jobs;

(b) if not, the number of those not yet absorbed; and

(c) the steps taken to absorb them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No.

(b) Works Supervisors—18
Material Checkers—23
Casual Labour—258

(c) (1) They have been asked to volunteer for work on Rourkeladurg section.

(2) Casual Labour are also being sponsored for appointment as casual labour on the Eastern Railway in the Permanent Way works.

(3) Screening Committee has been formed to screen Works Supervisors and Material Checkers with requisite qualification for absorption on open line Railways.

Railway Accidents

459. Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Bade:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Dr. Karni Singhji:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 554 on the 19th August, 1966 and state:

(a) the broad details of steps taken to check increased railway accidents and the manner of their implementation;

(b) whether the labour organisations have been taken into confidence in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Safety Organisations are functioning on the Zonal Railways as well as in Railway Board in compliance with the recommendations of the Railway Accidents Committee—1962, headed by Dr. H. N. Kunzru. Safety Organisations are engaged in drilling the staff to work in accordance with the Safety Rules through a personalised safety campaign and in the furtherance of other safety measures. They are watching the implementation of the various recommendations made by the Railway Accidents Committee—1962 as well as those made by other Committees and Conferences etc.

The Railway Accidents Committee—1962 pointed out that most of the accidents that took place on the Indian Railways were on account of the failure of railway staff. In order to instil in staff greater safety-consciousness a four-pronged accident prevention drive *viz.* educative, psychological, technological and punitive, has been launched on the Railways.

(b) Yes, their co-operation has been invited.

(c) Does not arise.

माधोपुर स्टेशन पर तेल के डिब्बों में आग लग जाने की घटना

460. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री बड़े :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री 12 अगस्त, 1966 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 445 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या माधोपुर रेलवे स्टेशन पर एक मालगाड़ी के तेल के डिब्बे में जो आग लगी थी उसकी जांच पूरी कर ली गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके कब पूरा होने की संभावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ): (क) जी हां ।

(ख) यांत्रिक उपस्कर की खराबी के कारण गाड़ी पटरी से उतर गयी । जिसके फलस्वरूप आकस्मिक और गम्भीर रूप से टकराव हुई और डिब्बे एक दूसरे में धंस गये । इसकी वजह से टंकी माल डिब्बों के बहुत से पीपों में सूराख हो गया और मोटर-स्पिरिट टपकने लगी और पटरी से उतरे हुए माल डिब्बों के घसीटे जाने और रगड़ से जो

चिनगारी निकली, उसमे मोटर स्पिरिट में आग लग गयी ।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

चाय बागान

461. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री बड़े :

क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री 19 अगस्त, 1966 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2779 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विशेषज्ञों ने चाय बागानों में कीड़ों आदि को नष्ट करने सम्बन्धी योजना की जांच कर ली है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या योजना को अन्तिम रूप दे दिया गया है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसमें कितना समय और लगेगा ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शफी कुरेशी):(क) जी, हां । यह योजना 8 तथा 9 अक्तूबर, 1966 को, चाय बोर्ड द्वारा, टोकलइ परीक्षण केन्द्र पर संयोजित एक गोष्ठी में विशेषज्ञों द्वारा विचारार्थ रखी गयी थी ।

(ख) तथा (ग). गोष्ठी ने योजना का सिद्धान्त रूप में अनुमोदन किया और कार्यकारी ब्यौरे को अन्तिम रूप देने के लिये एक समिति गठित करने की सिफारिश की । चाय बोर्ड इस मामले में और आवश्यक कार्यवाही कर रहा है ।

बिजौरिया स्टेशन पर हमला

462. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री बड़े :

क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री 12 अगस्त, 1966 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2155 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 23 मई, 1966 को बिजौरिया रेलवे स्टेशन पर डाकुओं के हमले के सम्बन्ध में पुलिस की जांच पूरी हो गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके कारण क्या हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा॰ राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) अभी नहीं ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

(ग) थाना जहानाबाद, जिला पीलीभीत, उत्तर प्रदेश के अधिकार क्षेत्र के शाही और निगोही रेलवे स्टेशनों पर हुई डकैतियों के मामले के सम्बन्ध में गिरफ्तार, बरेली जेल में हिरासत में रखे गये कुछ अभियुक्तों पर भी 23 मई, 1966 को बिजौरिया रेलवे स्टेशन पर की गयी डकैती में शामिल रहने का संदेह है । उनकी शिनाख्तपरेड के लिए कार्रवाई की जा रही है ।

Common Production Plan

463. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that while inaugurating a Joint Council of National Small Industries Corporation and the State Small Industries Corporation, he promised to take some definite steps for common production plan for industries shortly; and

(b) if so, the progress made so far in this regard?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). On the occasion of the Second All India Conference of the National Small Industries Corporation and the State Small Industries Corporations held in January, 1966 the then Minister of Industry said that he was thinking in terms of Common Production Pro-

gramme and reservation of production in Small Industry of certain items. Recently while announcing the liberalisation of industrial licensing policy in regard to diversification of production, 71 items have been excluded from its scope primarily with a view to affording protection to small scale industries.

Expansion of Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant

464. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of **Iron and Steel** be pleased to state the final decision taken by Government regarding the expansion of the plant's capacity of Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant from 1 to 3 million tons?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Iron and Steel (Shri P. C. Sethi): It has been decided that the capacity of the Alloy Steel Plant at Durgapur will be increased from 1 million ingot tonnes to 3 million ingot tonnes. A project report for the expansion is being commissioned.

Steel Ingots and Finished Steel

465. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of **Iron and Steel** be pleased to state the increase in the production of steel ingots and finished steel during the last one and a half years?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Iron and Steel (Shri P. C. Sethi): The average production per quarter during 1964 and during January 1965 to June, 1966 was as follows:—

	Steel Ingot (Tonnes)	Finished Steel (Tonnes)
Average production per quarter during 1964.	1,508,003	1,085,376
Average production per quarter, from January 1965 to June. 1966.	1,621,129	1,134,956

Hydrochloric Acid for Steel Mills

466. Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Will the Minister of **Iron and Steel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the latest practice all over the world is to use hydrochloric acid for 'pickling' in the manufacture of flats while in the Indian Steel Mills, Sulphuric acid is still being used for that purpose even though this particular commodity has to be entirely procured from abroad at great cost while hydrochloric acid is available indigenously; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government for a switch-over from sulphuric acid to hydrochloric acid in our Steel Mills?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) and (b). The use of hydrochloric acid in place of sulphuric acid for pickling is a recent innovation in the international steel industry. Hydrochloric acid is more corrossive and gives off noxious fumes to a great extent. Its use, therefore, presents complex problems of proper handling, maintenance, fume prevention and neutralisation of effluents; many of these involve human safety. Nevertheless, the Government have asked the steel mills to investigate the feasibility of substituting sulphuric acid by hydrochloric acid in the interests of reducing imports of sulphur.

Closing Down of Unremunerative Railway Lines

467. Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission had recommended to the Railway Board that certain railway lines in the country which were unremunerative may be closed down;

(b) whether the Railway Board have drawn up any plan for the closure of all uneconomic railway lines; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Import of Steel Rails

468. **Dr. M. M. Das:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of **Iron and Steel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Steel Ltd. has protested against an agreement between the Government of India and the Government of U.S.A. according to which sixty thousand tonnes of steel rails for the Indian Railways will be supplied by the U.S.A.;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when the Hindustan Steel Ltd. would be in a position to supply the rails?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Iron and Steel (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) to (c). Indian Railway have not entered into any agreement with U.S.A. regarding import of rails. The news had appeared in the press some time ago, but it was incorrect. We do not propose to allow import of rails.

Ramgarh Open-Cast Mining Project

469. **Dr. M. M. Das:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's request for assistance for developing the Ramgarh open-cast Mining Project has been turned down by the United States of America, because a part of the coal supply from this mine will be used in the Bokaro Steel Factory; and

(b) if so, the specific proposal made by Government and the reply of U.S.A. thereto?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) and (b). The The Government of India, after considering both the local fabricating capacity of Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi, and after noting that the washed coal from Ramgarh may have to be supplied to the Bokaro Steel Plant which would be a Russian aided project, decided not to go ahead further with a loan from the US AID for the Ramgarh Coal Mine and Washery.

Export Promotion Scheme

470. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3482 on the 26th August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the two hundred and odd firms have since been penalised/prosecuted/convicted;

(b) which of these two hundred and odd firms have been black-listed under the relevant code;

(c) which of these two hundred and odd firms are now defunct or have now ceased to exist; and

(d) whether import licences are issued without going into the capital/credit/standing/past-performance?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). There was no list of firms received along with the Unstarred Question No. 3482 answered on the 26th August, 1966. A list of 208 firms has however received earlier from the Lok Sabha Secretariat. Names of nine firms were duplicated in this list, leaving 199 firms against whom the allegation was that foreign exchange on exports made by them had not been realised.

Out of these 199 cases, foreign exchange was fully realised in 47 cases, almost fully realised in 2 cases and partly realised in 5 cases. In 3 cases, the firms have not been reported as defaulters. In 90 cases, the concerned firms have been debarred from receiving import licences for 3 to 5 years. In 12 cases, departmental action cannot be proceeded with as the cases are *sub-judice*. In one case, the concerned firm has been suspended as defunct. Penal action is under progress in four other cases.

Immediately the allegations came to the notice of the Government, action was taken to de-register (that is, to exclude from participation in the Export Promotion Scheme) all the firms. 138 out of 199 firms still remain deregistered.

(c) According to information available, two firms have ceased to exist.

(d) Import licences are issued after verification of export documents. The standing of an exporter is gone into by the concerned registering authority at the time of registering the exporter under the Export Promotion Scheme but no previous examination, howsoever elaborate, can prevent some few fraudulent elements, out of lakhs of exporters who have otherwise proved good so ar, from resorting to wrong practices. Therefore Government is determined to punish such parties who defraud.

Export-Import Advisory Council

471. Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Commerce be** pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that while presiding over the Export-Import Advisory Council meeting, he announced that Government have been working out, as a result of the recent decision, a procedure to ensure that the special foreign exchange allocations for the import of capital goods required by the export industries are expeditiously available; and

(b) the time likely to be taken by such industries to bring about a balance between our import of capital goods and the quantum of exports, initiated under the scheme?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is not possible to say when such industries would be able to bring about the balance between the import of capital goods and the quantum of exports generated by it. Different industries take different time to obtain results from their investment depending upon the nature of the production process. The result of an investment in an industry will also depend on the equipment imported. In cases where these are in the nature of the balancing equipment *i.e.* equipment which would enable the industry to utilise the capacity more fully, the time taken for obtaining results may be short. In the case, however, where a substantial capacity is proposed to be added to the existing unit, a longer time would be necessary.

Industrial Estates in Orissa

472. Shri Maheswar Naik: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industrial estates together with their proposed locations which Government contemplate to establish in the State of Orissa during the Fourth Plan period; and

(b) the outlay of capital likely to be invested in the venture?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). The State Government of Orissa proposes to establish five new Industrial Estates at Cuttack, Rourkela, Sunabeda, Paradeep and Talcher with a total capital investment of Rs. 115.65 lakhs during the Fourth Plan period.

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

473. Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any initiative has been taken to formulate a united approach of the developing countries on the basis of United Nations Conference on Trade and Development Resolution; and

(b) if so, the work done so far in this direction?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. For the purpose of adopting a united approach to the problems of developing countries which are likely to figure prominently in the agenda of the second session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, which is scheduled to be held in the latter half of 1967, India had made a proposal at the time of the third session of the Trade and Development Board held in New York in January/February 1966 for calling a meeting of the '77' developing countries at ministerial level, preparatory to the second Conference. Since then, this question has been pursued by the developing countries in different forums and as a result of these efforts a consensus emerged among the group of '31'—developing countries, members of the Board, at the time of the fourth session of the Trade and Development Board held in Geneva recently, that a meeting of the '77' at Ministerial level should be called eight to ten weeks before the second Conference. That meeting will, among other things, consider the approach to be adopted by developing countries at the second Conference in order to obtain the most satisfactory results from their point of view.

Fourth Plan Steel Projects

474. Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Firodia:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri Sezhiyan:
Shri Daji:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri M. S. Murti:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri Dighe:
Shri N. R. Laskar:

Will the Minister of **Iron and Steel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new steel plant is proposed to be set up in addition to Bokaro Plant in the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether Government have taken into consideration the world-wide slump in steel industry, the tight resources position in the country and the unexploited possibilities of expansion and diversification of existing steel plants; and

(c) what is the programme of expansion and diversification in the Fourth plan, what would be the outlay on these projects of expansion and diversification and in which projects?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Iron and Sateel (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). In the Draft Fourth Plan document provision has been made for preliminary work on two sites for new steel plants in the public sector, apart from Bokaro. Before a final decision in this regard is taken, all relevant factors, including the condition of the steel industry in the world the resources position, the gap between the likely demand for and availability of steel in the country, and the possibilities of expansion and diversification of the existing steel plants, will be carefully considered.

(c) The tentative programme for steel development and the total investment during the Fourth Plan is indicated below. While finalising the expansion programmes, care will be taken to diversify production, in the light of the likely pattern of demand for various items of steel:

Name of the Steel project	Target capacity by the end of the Fourth Plan (Steel ingots in million tonnes)	Total investment During the Fourth Plan period (Rs. crores)
public Sector		
Expansion of :		
Bhilai from 2.5 to	3.2	62.90
Durgapur" 1.6 to	3.4	312.20
Rourkela ,, 1.8 to	2.5	100.00
Establishment of		
Bokaro Steel Plant	1.7	646.16
Private Sector		
Tata Iron & Steel Co. (*)	2.2	..
Expansion of :		
IISCO	1.3	31.84
Electric Furnace Units	0 5	Yet to be finalised.
	14.8	

(*) The existing capacity of TISCO is 2.0 million tonnes. It is expected to achieve production of 2.2 million tonnes by use of improved techniques.

Conference of State Mining Ministers

475. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
***Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) the main recommendations made at the Conference of State Ministers of Mining and Geology held recently;

(b) whether it is proposed to set up State Corporations to undertake mining operations; and

(c) if so, the decision taken by Government on those recommendations?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) A Statement containing the main recommendations of the Conference is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7215/66].

(b) and (c). Seven States have already established Mining Corporations. Pursuant to the recommendations of the Conference of State Ministers of Mining and Geology, other State Governments may also consider setting up similar Corporations.

Insurance Scheme for Railway Passengers

476. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Warior:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Kajrolkar:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3453 on the 26th August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the suggestion to insure rail passengers; and

(b) if so, the position of the Administration in this respect and the reasons for and against the proposal?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). The matter of insurance of rail passengers is still under consideration.

B. G. Steam Locomotives

477. Shri P. G. Sen:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to stop the production of broad-gauge steam locomotives by the end of the Fourth Plan period;

(b) whether there would be sufficient production of diesel locomotives by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(c) whether it is proposed to augment the present capacity for manufacture of diesel locomotives in the country substantially in the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) The planning at present is to progressively reduce the production of B. G. steam locomatives.

(b) The production of B. G. Diesel locomotives is to be gradually built up to the anticipated level of requirements by the end of the 4th Five Year Plan.

(c) and (d). It is proposed to develop the present capacity for manufacturing main line Diesel locomotives at Varanasi and for shunting Diesel locomotives at Chittaranjan, during the 4th Plan.

Export of Trucks to Bulgaria

478. Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two contracts valued approxiately Rs. 2.3 crores for a sale of 500 trucks from India to Bulgaria have been signed by an Indian firm, Messers Telco with Machino Import of Bulgaria at the Indian Pavilion in the Plodin Fair;

(b) if so, the delivery period of the trucks; and

(c) the steps taken by India to popularise it in other countries?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details are not known to us.

(c) Following measures are taken to popularise Indian Engineering goods in Eastern Europe:—

(1) Participation in International Exhibitions and Fairs,

(2) Opening of State Trading Corporation's Offices abroad for contacting foreign buyers, liaising with buyers on behalf of Indian manufacturers, sale promotion, ensuring competitiveness of Engineering goods etc.,

(3) Work of Engineering Export Promotion Council which coordinates the work of Indian exporters in this field,

(4) Visits of experts to foreign countries to survey markets and contact buyers,

(5) Market surveys through STC/Indian Missions/specialised agencies,

(6) To further boost up the efforts, a special organisation in the Ministry for locating and assessing East European markets and gearing up domestic production for the same has been created.

Bharat Heavy Electrical Unit

479. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bharat Heavy Electrical Unit at Ramachandrapur is behind its schedule of production; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). The first main items of production in the Heavy Power Equipment Plant at Ramachandrapuram are:—

(i) condensing equipment of 12 MW turboset to be supplied to the Heavy Electrical Equipment Plant, Ranipur;

(ii) heaters, condensers and piping and other fabricated items for two 60 MW sets for Ennore Thermal Power Station, Madras.

The original date of delivery, ex-works Hyderabad, for item No. (i) was June 1966. The work on this equipment has been delayed due to—

(1) non-receipt of sub-deliveries from the technical collaborators;

(2) delay in obtaining boiler quality plates of correct specifications; and

(3) delay in supply of condenser tubes by the indigenous suppliers.

The condensing equipment is now expected to be delivered by the end of November 1966 or early in December 1966.

The sets for the Ennore Thermal Power Station, according to the contract, are due to be delivered by December 1967 and March 1968 respectively. These dates are expected to be adhered to.

Committee on Cost of Cteel Production

480. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:
Shri Daji:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of **Iron and Steel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3455 on the 26th August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the Report of the Committee on cost of steel production; and

(b) if so, the broad details of the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) and (b). The Report is still under the consideration of Government.

Black-marketing in the sale of Raw Coffee Seeds

481. Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Umanath:
Shri Nambiar:
Dr. Saradish Roy:
Shri Utiya:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1501 on the 5th August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether investigations regarding allegations of corruption and black-marketing in the sale of raw coffee seeds in Bangalore have been completed;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to weed out corruption in the sale of raw coffee seeds?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Quareshi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No evidence of alleged sale of raw coffee seeds in the black-market has been found even though operations of the Sale Depots were watched carefully and continuously for a period of three months.

(c) Though no evidence of leakage of coffee into the black-market is available, the following steps have been taken as a measure of precaution:—

(i) The entire staff of the two Depots in Bangalore has been transferred and replaced by new staff;

(ii) Coffee cards have been issued to bonafide consumers on the basis of their Ration Cards and sale of coffee restricted to 1 kilo of Plantation PB and 1 kilo of other varieties of coffee per card per fortnight.

(iii) All Coffee Depots have been instructed to obtain signatures of consumers on the bills to prevent writing of false bills and disposing of raw coffee.

(iv) A continuous watch is being kept over all the India Coffee Depots with a view to taking severe action in case of any malpractice.

(v) Instructions have been issued to all the Regional Officers to conduct surprise checks of all the India Coffee Depots.

Despatch of Cement in Open Wagons

482. Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Umanath:
Shri Nambiar:
Dr. Saradish Roy:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Utiya:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1531 on the 5th August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the enquiry on the spoiling of 17332 bags of cement in June, 1966 in open railway wagons meant for Pong Dam construction work is over;

(b) if so, the findings thereof;

(c) whether the authorities responsible for this loss have been punished by Government; and

(d) if so, the nature of the punishment awarded?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Woollen Textile Mills in Amritsar

483. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the Woollen textile mills in Amritsar have become idle due to non-availability of imported raw materials like raw wool and wooltops;

(b) the estimated loss of production since devaluation; and

(c) the steps taken to help the mills to run to their full capacity?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Quareshi): (a) to (c). Government have received no report that woollen mills in Amritsar have become idle due to want of raw materials. For the year 1966-67, import of wool for Rs. 12 crores has been allowed and it is expected that this will meet the requirements of the mills to a reasonable extent.

Small Car

484. Shri Firodia:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Liladhar Kotoki:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Bagri:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision on different proposals to manufacture a small car in the country; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). No final decision has yet been taken on the various proposals received for the manufacture of a small car in the country. However in view of the present tight foreign exchange position, the parties who had submitted proposals for the manufacture of small cars in the private sector, have been requested to submit revised schemes by 30-11-66 if they are in a position to undertake the manufacture without any imports or foreign exchange expenditure. Their replies are awaited.

Trade with Indonesia

485. Shri Firodia:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Basumatari:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that Government held discussions with the Trade Mission of Indonesia which visited India recently;

(b) if so, whether any agreement has been signed for Trade and Commerce between the two countries; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. However, broad agreement was reached between the two Delegations on the provisions of a new Trade Agreement. The Indonesian delegation desired that the new trade agreement proposed may be signed later in Djakarta. The Draft Trade Agreement envisages promotion of closer economic and commercial relations between the two countries and the expansion and diversification of trade between them. It will also specify the commodities available for export from either country to the other.

Increase in speed of trains

486. Shri Firodia:
Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently decided to increase the speed of a number of trains in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) There is a proposal to increase the present maximum permissible speed of 96 Km. per hour (60 m.p.h.) on the main line sections of the Broad Gauge only, subject to the availability of requisite funds and foreign exchange.

The maximum permissible speed of the Taj Express running between New Delhi and Agra has been raised to 105 Km. p. h. (65 m.p.h.).

The speed of the Frontier Mail is also proposed to be increased to 105 Km. per hour (65 m. p.h.) on Bombay Central-Mathura Junction section and works in this connection are in progress.

However, even within the present maximum permissible speed of 60 m. p.h., every endeavour is made to speed up trains to the extent feasible, at each revision of the time table, by adjusting their timings and change of traction. In the time table which came into force from 2-10-1966, consequent on their dieselisation, journey time by Frontier Mails has been reduced by 45 minutes from Bombay to Delhi, 40 minutes from Delhi to Bombay and that of 5 Up/6 Dn Howrah Amritsar Mails by 2 hours 20 minutes from Howrah to Amritsar and 1 hour 40 minutes in the reverse direction. 89 Up/90 Dn Howrah-Madras Expresses have been speeded up by 4 hours from Howrah to Madras and 2 hours 35 minutes in the reverse direction. Tatanagar-Waltair Expresses and Puri-Hyderabad Expresses have also been accelerated by 35 minutes to 1 hour 20 minutes.

In addition to these important trains, about 110 other passenger trains have also been accelerated by minutes and above.

Employees of Geological Survey of India

487. Shri Bagri:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of **Mines and Metals** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4106 on the 2nd September, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the pending claims of Field Establishment Allowances to the employees of the Geological Survey of India (formerly Indian Bureau of Mines), Exploration Wing have since been settled;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, when the payment of the arrears will be made?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) to (c). At present 41 cases are pending settlement. Out of these, 24 are pending with the Audit Department and 17 are under examination of the Geological Survey of India and the Indian Bureau of Mines. Efforts are being made to settle all bills by the end of this year.

Railway avoiding lines in Delhi area

488. Shri Bagri:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made in the Delhi Avoiding Lines and Connected Traffic Facilities Scheme;

(b) whether the work is proceeding according to the schedule; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) The overall physical progress of the project upto October, 1966 is 48 per cent.

(b) and (c). The work has suffered a slight set back as the contract of one of the contractors had to be terminated because of his failure to maintain adequate progress, and the complications resulting from this termination. Fresh tenders have recently been opened and are being considered by the Railway Administration. The work is now expected to be completed in December, 1968 instead of December, 1967.

Dhalli-Rajhara-Dhantewara Railway Project

489. Shri Bagri:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Bade:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 813 on the 29th July, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the feasibility-*cum*-cost studies of the Dhalli-Rajhara-Dhantewara Railway project have since been completed; and

(b) if not, when the study is likely to be completed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) Yes, the reports have been received recently and are under examination in Railway Board's office.

(b) Does not arise.

Study Team Report on Distribution of Indigenous Steel

490. Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Iron and Steel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1519 on the 5th August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the report of the Khadilkar Study Team regarding the distribution and sale of indigenous steel has been considered; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Iron and Steel (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). Recommendations of the Committee are under consideration of the Government.

Steel Exports

491. Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Basappa:

Will the Minister of **Iron and Steel** be pleased to state:

(a) the target of steel exports in 1966-67;

(b) the quantity of steel exported so far; and

(c) the chances of the export target of 1966-67 being achieved?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Iron and Steel (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) The target was tentatively fixed in March, 1966 at 505,000 tonnes of steel and 100,000 tonnes of pig iron.

(b) Approximately 95,000 tonnes has been exported till September, 1966.

(c) HSL alone has concluded export contracts for 150,000 tonnes of pig iron and 112,000 tonnes of steel, for a total value of about Rs. 10 crores. All efforts will be made to achieve the targets.

Hassan-Mangalore Railway Line

492. **Shri Basappa:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the up-to-date progress made in the matter of Hassan-Mangalore Railway Line; and

(b) when it is likely to be completed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) An overall progress of 54 per cent has been achieved on the BG link from Mangalore Station to Panambur and 13 per cent progress on the new M.G. line from Hassan to Mangalore.

(b) The B.G. Link is expected to be ready for opening to goods traffic by October, 1967 and the work on the M.G. line, however, is so phased as to synchronise with completion of Mangalore Port Project.

Over-Bridge at Tiptur Railway Station

493. **Shri Basappa:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to construct a Railway over-bridge at Tiptur Railway station between Bangalore and Poona on the Southern Railway; and

(b) whether the willingness of the Town Municipal Council of Tiptur and of the State Government of Mysore has been communicated to the Railways regarding their construction of the approach roads as per rules?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) The Railways are prepared to construct road over|underbridges in replacement of any of the existing busy level crossings provided the schemes are sponsored by the State Government and provided the State Government or the concerned authority agree to bear their share of the cost. Broadly, the cost of bridge proper for a width of 24 ft. is borne by the Railway and the cost of the sloping approaches and any additional width of the bridge proper by the State Government or the concerned authority.

The State Government of Mysore has recently proposed the construction of a road overbridge at Tiptur during 4th Plan period.

(b) The matter of bearing of the cost of approaches of the overbridge is under negotiation between the Municipality and the State Government, and no final communication has so far been sent to the Railways in this respect.

Donamalai Iron Ore Mines

494. **Shri Basappa:** Will the Minister of **Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Mineral Development Corporation have under consideration any proposal for the development of the Donamalai Iron Ore Mining area in Hospet during the Fourth Five Year Plan period; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) and (b). The National Mineral Development Corporation has prepared a feasibility study for development of a mechanised mine in Donamalai area (South Block). The expected production is 2.5 million tonnes of lump ore with saleable fines approximating to 2 million tonnes per annum. Further detailed investigations necessary for the preparation of Project Report are in progress.

National Mineral Development Corporation

495. **Shri Basappa:** Will the Minister of **Mines and Metals** be pleased to state the export programme of the National Mineral Development Corporation for the Fourth Five Year Plan period?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): An agreement has been entered into with the Japanese Steel Mills for the supply of the following quantities of iron ore during the Fourth Five Year Plan period:—

2 million tonnes per annum from Kiriburu commencing from 1-4-1966.

4 million tonnes per annum from Bailadila deposit No. 14 commencing from middle of 1967.

In addition, the Corporation is planning to open two new mechanised mines at Donamalai in Bellary Hospet area for export of 4.5 million tonnes (2.5 million tonnes of lump ore and 2 million tonnes of fines) per annum with effect from 1969-70 and at No. 5 deposit in Bailadila for export of 2 million tonnes of lump ore with effect from 1969-70.

Import and Export Licences

496. **Shri Basappa:** Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether delays have been cut down in the matter of issuing Import and Export licences; and

(b) if so, the procedures adopted in the office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports therefor?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The procedure for the issue of licences has been simplified and streamlined to make it easier for the applicants to apply and for the licensing authorities to process the import applications. The salient features of the new procedure are as follows:

(i) Multiplicity of import applications for raw materials, components and spares from actual users has been done away with and every actual user is now required to make a consolidated application during each licensing period;

(ii) for established importers, the rules for the transfer of quotas from one importer to another have been simplified eliminating the need for production of various documents;

(iii) applications for licences for one period can be made in anticipation of the applicants obtaining income-tax verification number;

(iv) for small-scale units, a flat rate of application fee has been prescribed;

(v) in the case of small-scale units, the duplication of work between the licensing and the sponsoring authorities has been eliminated;

(vi) the need for obtaining indigenous clearance on individual import application for SSI units, has been dispensed with in respect of items for which the units received import licences during 1964-65 or 1965-66;

(vii) standard proformae have been devised for scrutinising the applications and for pointing out deficiencies to the applicants to eliminate piece-meal examination and communication of deficiencies;

(viii) the number of heirarchical levels in dealing with the import applications has been reduced; and

(ix) special reporting system has been devised under which the licensing authorities are required to send weekly reports of disposal to the Chief Controller of Imports & Exports to enable him to keep a watch over the pendencies.

पश्चिम बंगाल में वीर शिवपुर स्टेशन पर एक रेलगाड़ी पर हमला

499. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : क्या **रेलवे मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले 'बंगाल बन्द' के दौरान एक भीड़ ने पश्चिम बंगाल वीर शिवपुर स्टेशन पर एक रेलगाड़ी पर हमला किया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके परिणामस्वरूप जान तथा माल की कितनी हानि हुई ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) और (ख). पिछले 'बंगाल बन्द' के समय ऐसी कोई घटना नहीं हुई। लेकिन वीर शिवपुर स्टेशन पर 16-9-66 को एक मामूली घटना होने की सूचना मिली थी। यह घटना उस समय हुई जब एस 11 अप पंचकुड़ा स्थानीय गाड़ी के यात्रियों ने गाड़ी को तुरन्त चलाने की मांग की। यह गाड़ी अगले स्टेशन से लाइन क्लीयर न मिलने के कारण वहां रोकी गयी थी। भीड़ ने पत्थर भी फेंके, जिससे रेल सम्पत्ति को लगभग 5 रुपये का मामूलीसा नुकसान हुआ। कोई व्यक्ति नहीं मरा।

Defects in Durgapur Steel Plant

500. **Shri Daji:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri D. J. Naik:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the **Minister of Iron and Steel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain defects have been found out in the working of the Durgapur Steel Plant;

(b) if so, what are the defects found; and

(c) the steps taken to rectify the defects?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The defects have been mainly in the Wheel and Axle Plant and the Coke Ovens where the production has been below rated capacity.

(c) Government have appointed a one-man committee to conduct an expert review and to recommend steps to secure rapidly full and efficient performance.

Leipzig Fair

501. Dr. Ranen Sen: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the S.T.C. did not participate in the recent Leipzig Fair though India carries on trade with German Democratic Republic through them; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The German Democratic Republic holds two fairs during a year namely: the Leipzig Spring Fair and Leipzig Autumn Fair. The Spring Fair is comparatively a more important Fair from the business and trade point of view as it attracts a large number of participants, buyers and visitors, from all over the world and the major portion of the annual import requirements and exports of GDR are finalised during this Fair. Keeping this in view the STC has been participating in the Spring Fair for the last several years. As the STC participated in the Spring Fair 1966 also it did not participate in the Autumn Fair.

Textile Commissioner's Organisation

503. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have accepted the recommendations of the study team appointed to examine the working of the Textile Commissioner's Organisation;

(b) the important measures adopted in terms of the recommendations so made;

(c) whether any decision has been taken with regard to the setting up of a centralised agency for the import of PL-480 Cotton; and

(d) whether Government have taken into account the need for a remunerative price policy and the stepping up of assistance to farmers?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The Study Team appointed to examine the working of the Textile Commissioner's Organisation have submitted the First Part of their Report. The decisions of the Government on the recommendations made therein are contained in the Ministry of Commerce Resolution No. 2(9)66-O&M., dated the 14th September, 1966, a copy of which was laid on the Table of the House on 1st November, 1966.

(b) The important measures adopted so far by the Government in terms of the recommendations of the Study Team are given below:—

(i) With a view to making the floor prices of the different varieties of cotton more realistic they have been raised in the current season (Sept. 66-August 67) to levels 15 per cent below the respecttive ceilings (as against 19% to 24 per cent in 1965-66). The current season's price policy was announced fairly in advance of the season, i.e. on the 4th July, 1966.

(ii) The system of issuing 'C' class licences to cotton dealers has been dispensed with. Further, the system of annual renewal of 'A' and 'B' class licences to cotton dealers has been replaced by the system of issuing permanent licences. Suitable amendments to the Cotton Control Order 1955 have also been issued.

(iii) The specifications relating to constructional particulars of cloth laid down in Schedule II annexed to the Textile Commissioner's Notification No. TCS-1/20 dated the 22nd September 1949 have been withdrawn so far as non-controlled categories of cloth are concerned.

(iv) The constructional particulars of Dhotis and Sarees introduced under Schedule II-A annexed to the Textile Commissioner's Notification No. TCS-1/20, dated 22nd September, 1949 as part of the Control mechanism have also been withdrawn.

(v) On recommendation Nos. 46 to 50 and 52 and 54 of the Shah Study Team's Report regarding powerlooms action has already been taken by Government in implementing the recommendations of the Powerloom Enquiry Committee set up under the Chairmanship of Shri Asoka Mehta.

(vi) The Study Team had also suggested in their recommendation No. 63 that the existing restrictions imposed on composite mills under Clause 20C(a) of the Cotton Textiles (Control) Order, 1948, on processing of cloth or yarn not produced by them should be withdrawn.

The Powerloom Enquiry Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Asoka Mehta had recommended that the processing capacity in the Textile mills should, in future, be allowed to be expanded purely on the basis of the mill sector's own requirements and further, that in a period of three years, on a phased programme, the present permission to mills to process outside cloth should be discontinued. On this recommendation Government have decided that it was not practicable at present to restrict the permission already given to mills to process outside cloth, as this would create problems of idle capacity and unemployment, and that until such time as adequate processing capacity is established outside the mills' sector, permission should not be refused even to new mills to undertake processing work on commission basis.

(c) Not yet.

(d) Yes.

Displaced Families from Bokaro Project Area

504. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri B. K. Das:

Will the Minister of **Iron and Steel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have decided that persons displaced in the course of land acquisition for the Bokaro Steel Project are to be given first preference for employment on the project;

(b) whether the management will undertake the technical training of displaced persons with a view to making them competent to work in the project as skilled labour; and

(c) the employment so far secured to these displaced families and provision made for their training?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Bokaro Steel Limited have already undertaken technical training of displaced persons within the age group 17—25, who have passed Class VIII Standard, for absorption in Bokaro Steel Project. At present 290 displaced persons, who are being paid stipends by Bokaro Steel Limited, are under training in Industrial Technical Institutions at Bhuli and Dhanbad. Besides, about 613 displaced persons were in employment in Bokaro Steel Project till the end of October, 1966.

Code of Fair Trade Practices

505. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri D. D. Puri:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a group of prominent businessmen have taken steps to frame a Code of fair trade practices, covering principally those aspects of business dealings that affect the consumer directly;

(b) whether a new organisation, called the Fair Trade Practices Association has been launched in Bombay, for the enforcement of the Code; and

(c) how far Government have agreed to help the business community in undertaking such ventures in an organised manner, so as to give them opportunities to participate in the task of attaining economic growth as well as social justice?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manbhai Shah): (a) and (b). From the press reports it is noted that a 'Fair Trade Practices Association' has been set up in Bombay to promote self-discipline amongst businessmen. It is further reported that the Association intends to propagate and enforce a nine-point code of fair trade practices enjoining every member to charge reasonable prices; maintain accuracy in weights, not to adulterate goods; etc.

(c) The Government has not been approached for any kind of help. The Government have always greatly welcomed such voluntary efforts. The Board of Trade and the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry have been making efforts in this direction.

It may also be recalled that in 1964, the Ministry of Commerce in consultation with the FICCI & BOT prepared a model code of fair trading practices in the internal trade of the country for adoption with suitable modifications by various Chambers of Commerce, Trade Associations etc. on a voluntary basis. These efforts will receive full support and encouragement from Government.

Private Exploitation of Non-Ferrous Metals

506. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of **Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to invite applications from the private sector to exploit small deposits of non-ferrous metals, scattered all over the country;

(b) whether a list of such deposits has been prepared;

(c) whether the State Governments have agreed to help Central Government in encouraging these small-scale mining efforts through the private sector; and

(d) the terms on which the private exploitation of small deposits of non-ferrous metals will be allowed?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Lists of such deposits have been sent to the State Governments concerned informing them that they were free to grant mineral concessions over the areas mentioned in the list.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) It has been decided to throw open small and isolated areas bearing non-ferrous metals not suitable for exploitation in the public sector. The concessions will be granted by the State Governments in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Mines & Minerals (Regulation & Development) Act, 1957, and the rules made thereunder.

Import of Copra, Oil and Fat

507. Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to import copra, oil and fat worth about rupees six crores; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The allocation of Rs. 6 crores, in addition to an import licence for Rs. 1 crore already issued to STC for import of copra will be utilised for import through STC of copra for Rs. 2 crores and Palm oil to the extent of Rs. 1 crore for the present. The question of utlizing the balance will be considered later.

Coconut Millers in Kerala

508. Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Coconut Millers in Kerala had boycotted the imported copra auction held by the State Trading Corporation in Bombay as a protest; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manbhai Shah): (a) and (b). No auction of imported copra was undertaken by the State Trading Corporation. However, the S.T.C. had invited tenders on 15th September, 1966 from actual users for purchase of copra in lots of 200/250 tons. The tender notice was subsequently withdrawn. The Ministry have not issued instructions outlining the principles for distribution of imported copra among various groups of consumers.

Industrial Production

509. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the level of industrial production per annum reached in Assam by the end of the Third Five Year Plan period and the level of industrial production reached in various other States and Union Territories at that time;

(b) the target of industrial production proposed for Assam and other States and the Union Territories for the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(c) the *per capita* industrial production in each State at the end of Third and Fourth Five Year Plans?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (c). State-wise industrial production data are furnished in the Annual Survey of Industries published by the Central Statistical Organisation of the Cabinet Secretariat. As there is time lag in the publication of this report, the latest year for which information is available is 1962. Copy of the Report is available in the Lok Sabha Library.

(b) Industrial production targets are not fixed on a State-wise basis. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate the likely industrial production in different States and Union territories at the end of the 4th Plan period.

Bokaro Steel Project

510. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Dr. P. N. Khan:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Daji:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri Mohammad Elias:
Shri P. G. Sen:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavalya:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Bade:

Will the Minister of **Iron and Steel** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the implementation of the Bokaro Steel Project; and

(b) the steps to be taken to reduce the cost of the project in the light of the Soviet reply to the proposal for reduction of the cost thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Iron and Steel (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a). So far 14,716 acres of land out of the total requirement of 32,390 acres has been acquired. Most of the earth work for site-levelling has been completed. The construction of the Garga dam for providing water for the plant construction and the township is nearly complete. Construction of Bokaro Steel City has made considerable headway. The shipment of plant and equipment under the contract dated the 3rd May, 1966 concluded between Bokaro Steel Ltd. and Tjazhpromexport, has been started by the U.S.S.R. suppliers and their deliveries will be completed by about the middle of 1970. Government have approved the award of civil engineering and structual fabrication work to Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd., a public sector undertaking.

(b) The Soviet Designers and Suppliers have agreed to carry out necessary modifications to the design of the units and equipment in accordance with the cost reduction proposals as finally agreed to by both the Indian and Soviet sides. They have also assured Government that they will go on looking for possibilities of cost reduction in the course of the detailed engineering of the Project.

Export of Manganese Ore and Coal

511. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign markets have been explored for the export of manganese ore and coal;

(b) if so, with what results; and

(c) the total quantity of the above items exported during the current years so far and the figures as compared to the corresponding period last year?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri (Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). Separate replies regarding export of manganese ore and coal are given below:—

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In a competitive World Market for Manganese Ore, traditional markets for Indian manganese ore have been retained and exports have been effected on higher prices.

For the first time since 1959, MMTC has been able to sell substantial quantities of manganese ore to Canada.

(c) The total quantity of manganese ore exported during the period January to September, 1966 was 9.30 lakh tonnes valued at Rs. 9·37 crores as against 10·06 lakh tonnes valued at Rs. 7·83 crores exported during the corresponding period of 1965.

Fall in exports quantitatively during the January-September, 1966 period has been due to the spill-over of large quantities outstanding under barters entered into earlier but shipped in January and February, 1965.

Coal

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Since the middle of 1964, export of coal to Burma has been made under a contract with the Burmese Government Railways which extends till September 1967: further extension of this contract till September, 1968 is being negotiated by the M.M.T.C. From December, 1965, Indian Coal has re-entered the Ceylon market, after a lapse of several years, despite stiff competition from other suppliers; the present contract which expires in November, 1966 would yield additional foreign exchange earnings equivalent of more than rupees one crore. The Ceylon Government have invited tenders for the next year commencing from December, 1966, for which quotations have been submitted by the M.M.T.C. Efforts are also continuing for exporting Coal to other markets.

(c) Exports of coal from India during the period January to September, 1966 were 2,68,339 tonnes as against 1,06,177 tonnes during the corresponding period of 1965.

Pig Iron Plant in Gujarat

512. **Dr. P. N. Khan:**
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of Iron and Steel be pleased to state:

(a) whether any discussion was recently held between the Central Government and the Government of Gujarat for the establishment of a pig iron plant in Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A private party in Gujarat State holds a letter of intent to produce pig iron and for the purpose wants to import blast furnaces from West Germany. The State Government was informed that the required equipment should now be obtained from the Heavy Engineering Corporation which had the necessary facilities to produce blast furnaces, etc.

Exports

513. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) what have been our monthly export earnings since January, 1966;

(b) whether these have fulfilled our expectations from devaluation;

(c) how does these compare with the export earnings during the corresponding months in earlier 3 years;

(d) what are the expected export earnings during the next three months; and

(e) what are Government's conclusions from the performance hitherto and the estimates for the coming months?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7216/66].

(b) Export figures of only three months after devaluation are available at present. This period is too short to draw any conclusions.

(d) As there are various factors on which export earnings depend, it is very difficult to give any indication of our export during the next three months.

(e) The performance from June to August, 1966, can hardly be said to indicate any definite trend in exports.

Steel Plant at Salem

514. Shri Sezhiyan:
Dr. P. Srinivasan:

Will the Minister of Iron and Steel be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in establishing a steel plant utilising the Salem iron ore and the Neyveli lignite;

(b) whether any proposal has been received from the Government of Madras in this regard; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) Government have received necessary site location and project reports in connection with the establishment of a steel plant based on Salem iron ore and Neyveli Lignite. A final decision in this regard has, however, yet to be taken in consultation with the Planning Commission.

(b) and (c). The Government of Madras have applied for an industrial license for setting up a steel plant at Salem. It is proposed to consider the proposal along with other projects for steel plants.

Import Licences

515. Shri Sezhiyan: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state the value of import licences issued since devaluation up to the end of September, 1966 as compared to the corresponding period of last year?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): Rs. 643 crores. During the corresponding period last year the amount of licensing was to the extent of Rs. 198 crores.

Gold Bearing Rocks in Assam

516. **Shri R. Barua:** Will the Minister of **Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether geological survey indicated deposit of gold-bearing rocks in Assam; and

(b) if so, whether any specific progress has been made in regard to the utilisation of such rocks?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) It is understood from the Government of Assam that an area of gold bearing rocks has been discovered in Mawphlong area in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills District which extends over a length of 8 kilometres with width varying from 30 to 350 metres. The gold content in the surface samples is such that the deposit cannot be exploited economically. However, during the coming field season, the Government of Assam propose to drill some bore holes in the area with a view to find out if the value improves.

(b) It is too early to expect any specific progress in this regard.

Iron Ore Deposits in Goalpara

517. **Shri R. Barua:** Will the Minister of **Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether deposits of iron ore have been found in Chanderduiga Hills of Goalpara district of Assam; and

(b) if so, the extent thereof and potential resources?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The reserves have so far been estimated at 450,000 tonnes for each metre of depth with an average iron content of 45—50 per cent.

Prices of Cars and Scooters

518. **Shri R. Barua:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Daji:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the prices of cars, scooters and motor cycles have increased in the past few months;

(b) whether Government have made inquiries from the manufacturing firms as to the reasons for raising the prices;

(c) whether Government were consulted before raising the prices of cars, scooters and motor cycles; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) to (d). The prices of Cars, Scooters and Motor Cycles are increased by the manufactureres only with the prior approval of Government. It is true that the manufacturers have been allowed to increase the prices of their vehicles during the last few months mainly on account of devaluation of the Rupee.

निर्यात पर राजसहायता

519. **श्री भागवत झा आजाद :**
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
डा० म० मो० दास :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :

क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अवमूल्यन के पश्चात् सरकार ने निर्यात पर आर्थिक सहायता देने के सम्बन्ध में कोई योजना तैयार की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो योजना क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) तथा (ख). जी, हां। 16 अगस्त, 1966 को इस सभा के पटल पर रखे गये विवरण के अनुसार जिस में निर्यात को सहायता देने और उसे विकसित करने के लिये तात्कालिक कार्यक्रम की रूप रेखा दी गई थी। निर्यात की पर्याप्त सम्भाव्यता वाले निर्यात के लिये चुने हुये उत्पादों को नगद सहायता दी जाती है, जिससे इन उत्पादों का निर्यात बना रहे और उसका संवर्धन हो। इन्जीनियरी वस्तुओं के निर्यात के विषय में जहाज तक पहुंचाने के मूल्यों पर 10 से 20 प्रतिशत, लोहे तथा इस्पात की टूटफूट पर कुल 10 प्रतिशत, प्राइम इस्पात पर कुल 15 प्रतिशत, ऊनी कालीनों, कम्बलों तथा मोटे ऊनी कपड़ों पर 10 प्रतिशत, खेलों के सामान पर 10 प्रतिशत, रासायनिक तथा सम्बद्ध उत्पादों पर 10 से 15 प्रतिशत और प्लास्टिक की वस्तुओं पर 10 प्रतिशत की नगद सहायता अब घोषित कर दी गयी है। परिष्कृत खाद्य पदार्थों के बारे में चीनी के स्थानीय तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मूल्य में जो अन्तर है उसे उचित दरों पर नगद सहायता से पूरा किया जायेगा।

सीमेन्ट की कमी

149. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** :
श्री हु० बा० लिंग रेड्डी :
श्री प्र० रं० चक्रवर्ती :
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :
श्री हेमराज :

क्या **उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन मास में सीमेंट की कमी दूर करने के मामले में क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) क्या अधिक माल-डिब्बे प्राप्त करने के लिए रेलवे मंत्रालय के साथ कोई पत्र-व्यवहार हुआ है ताकि सीमेंट के कारखाने समय पर उपभोक्ताओं को अपना उत्पादन पहुंचा सकें ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस बारे में उनकी प्रतिक्रिया क्या है; और

(घ) क्या कृषकों को पर्याप्त मात्रा में सीमेंट देने के लिए विशेष व्यवस्था की गई है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री संजीवय्या) : (क) सीमेंट के कुछ कारखानों में हड़तालों और मशीनें खराब हो जाने से लगभग 1½ लाख मीट्रिक टन सीमेंट की कमी हो जाने के बावजूद भी इस वर्ष (जुलाई अगस्त और सितम्बर, 1966) की तीसरी तिमाही में सीमेंट का उत्पादन पिछली तिमाही से 1 लाख मीट्रिक टन अधिक हुआ है। पोर बन्दर (गुजरात) तथा आसाम के चेरापूंजी में सीमेंट बनाने के दो नये कारखानों में उत्पादन शुरू हो गया है। दो और नये कारखाने—चित्तौड़गढ़ (राजस्थान) और बारगढ़ (उड़ीसा) में पूरे होने वाले हैं।

(ख) और (ग). अप्रैल, 1966 से विशेषकर उन कारखानों को, जो मध्य और पश्चिम रेलवे पर स्थित हैं, मालगाड़ी के डिब्बों का संभरण कुछ कम किया गया था। ऐसा खाद्यान्नों के बहुत बड़े परिमाण में लाने ले जाने तथा कुछ कारखानों द्वारा वर्षा ऋतु होने के कारण माल गाड़ी के खुले डिब्बों में माल न लादने के कारण हुआ था। इस समस्या पर रेलवे बोर्ड से निर्माताओं और सरकार के प्रतिनिधियों की बैठकों में बातचीत भी की गई थी। सभी संभव सहायता का आश्वासन दिया गया है तथा कुछ स्थानों को छोड़ कर अब स्थिति में सुधार हो गया है और धीरे धीरे रेलों

ने सम्पूर्ण माल के लाने-ले जाने का प्रबन्ध कर दिया है ।

(ग) जी, हां ।

French Collaboration for Rock-Phosphate Mining

521. **Shri Umanath:**
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Shri J. B. S. Bist:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:

Will the Minister of **Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been negotiating with a French Firm for the development of mining for rock-phosphate;

(b) if so, the name of the firm and the total financial amount involved in the project; and

(c) when Government are likely to get a technical report and the terms of collaboration?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). M|s. Sofremines of Paris. The financial implication of the project has not yet been worked out.

The French company have offered to depute one of their experts to India to examine the field data together with the experts of the Geological Survey of India. M/s. Sofremines will formulate their terms of collaboration in the project after the French Expert has examined the data and drawn up a report.

Requirement of Rutile

522. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri Imbichibava:
Shri Umanath:
Shri P. Kunhan:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the annual requirement of rutile in India;

(b) the annual production of this rare pigment in the Travancore, Titanium Products Ltd., Kerala since it started production;

(c) whether it is a fact that Rutile is not produced in this factory now and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the measures taken to increase the indigenous production of Rutile?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) The estimated current annual requirements of Rutile Grade of Titanium Dioxide is 3,000 tonnes.

(b) M/s. Travancore Titanium Products Ltd. took up the production of Rutile Grade of Titanium Dioxide in 1962. Their major production is of the Anatase Grade. Production of both the grades since 1962 is given below:—

YEAR	TITANIUM DIOXIDE ANATASE GRADE (tonnes)	RUTILE GRADE (tonnes)	TOTAL (tonnes)
1962	1874	732	2606
1963	3834	166	4030
1964	4305	—	4305
1965	4563	213	4776
1966 (Jan.-June)	1992	--	1992

(c) Indigenous production of Anatase Grade of Titanium Dioxide itself falls short of Country's requirements. Due to want of sufficient capacity in the Filter Section of the existing Plant, the overall production will be derimently affected if production of both the grades is taken up simultaneously. In view of this M/s. Travancore Titanium Products Ltd. are presently concentrating only on the production of Anatase Grade.

(d) (i) The firm are taking necessary steps to expand the capacity of the Filter Section of the existing Plant to enable them to resume the production of Rutile grade of the pigment also.

(ii) An industrial licence for an additional capacity of 18,000 tonnes per annum has been granted to M|s. Travancore Titanium products Ltd. and their programme to put up this additional capacity for producing both Rutile and Anatase grades is under consideration.

(iii) A letter of intent has been given to a Bombay firm to establish a plant in Maharashtra for the manufacture of Anatase & Rutile Grades of the pigment. At the initial stage they have plan of erecting a plant having a capacity of 5,040 tonnes per annum, to be doubled in due course.

(iv) Another composite scheme for manufacture of Titanium Dioxide, Tatanium Slag etc. is under consideration of the Government.

All these projects when implemented will not only be able to take care of the country's requirements but also leave a surplus for export.

Iron and Steel Controller's Office

523. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of **Iron and Steel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1519 on the 5th August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the Khadilkar study team on the organisation, structure and methods of work in the office of the Iron and Steel Controller has submitted its second and final part of the report;

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Production of high Grade Steel at Bhadravati

524. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Basappa:
Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of **Iron and Steel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1505 on the 5th August, 1966 and state:

(a) the progress since made in the conversion of the Bhadravati iron to high grade steel at Mysore Iron and Steel Works Ltd.; and

(b) the stage at which the matter stands at present?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) and (b). Building foundations are nearing completion. The progress on machinery foundations is more than 55 per cent and that on Steel fabrication and erection more than 28 per cent. 26 shipments of imported equipment have been received. Erection of equipment has started.

जलगांव और पचोरी स्टेशनों के बीच रेल का पटरी से उतर जाना

525. श्री यशपाल सिह :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री बड़े :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :
श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 22 सितम्बर, 1966 की रात में मध्य रेलवे के भुसावल डिवीजन में जलगांव और पचोरी स्टेशनों के बीच एक मालगाड़ी के 17 डिब्बे पटरी से उत्तर गये ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण थे; और

(ग) इस दुर्घटना से रेलवे सम्पत्ति की कितनी हानि हुई ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम-नाथ) : (क) दुर्घटना माहेजी स्टेशन के समीप 21–9–66 को हुई।

(ख) दुर्घटना के कारण की जांच की जा रही है ।

(ग) रेल सम्पत्ति को लगभग 41,000/- रुपये की क्षति पहुंचने का अनुमान है ।

Import Licences Racket

526. **Shri Bagri:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 180 on the 12th November, 1965 and state:

(a) wheher the inquiry into the import licences racket has since been completed;

(b) the number of persons arrested in this connection; and

(c) the action taken against those persons?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The investigation into the loss of some blank import licence and quota certificate forms in the office of the Joint Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, Bombay, referred to in the reply given to Starred Question No. 180 on the 12th November, 1965 is not yet completed.

(b) Eleven persons have been arrested.

(c) The action to be taken against these persons is under consideration by the Central Bureau of Investigation.

हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स का पिंजौर स्थित कारखाना

527. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :**
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्री भागवत झा आजाद
डा० म० मो० दास :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री बड़े :

क्या **उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच कि हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स के पिंजौर स्थित कारखाने के कर्मचारियों ने अनिश्चित काल के लिए हड़ताल कर रखी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ; और

(घ) हड़ताल के परिणामस्वरूप अब तक कितनी क्षति हुई है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री संजीवैया) : (क) से (ग). पिंजौर कारखाने के कर्मचारी जुलाई–अगस्त, 1966 में प्रस्तुत किये गये मांगों के घोषणा पत्र के समर्थन में 27 अगस्त, 1966 से 25 सितम्बर, 1966 तक हड़ताल पर थे। दोनों पक्षों में हुई बातचीत के परिणाम-

स्वरूप एक समझौता हो गया था तथा हड़ताल समाप्त कर दी गई थी। 26 सितम्बर, 1966 को कर्मचारी अपने काम पर हाजिर हो गये थे।

(घ) अनुमानतः 24 लाख रुपये।

Coal Mining in New Areas

528. Shri Bishwanath Roy: Will the Minister of **Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any scheme under consideration for expediting coal production in other areas of the country in view of heavy transport charges of coal from Bengal/Bihar side; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) and (b). A review of the estimated demand and production for the Fourth Plan period indicates that it will, by and large, be possible to meet the requirements of non-coking coal from the existing and the Third Plan spill over schemes/projects both in Bengal/Bihar and outlying coal-fields. A new Fourth Plan scheme in outlying areas will, therefore, be taken up only to meet specifically the regional requirements of firm consumers.

Manufacture of Cars

529. Dr. P. Srinivasan: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that chromium parts or fittings have been entirely eliminated in the car fittings;

(b) if so, whether any instructions were given to manufacturers of cars by Government in this regard; and

(c) the cost of cars in India after devaluation?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). Instructions have been issued by the D.G.T.D. to all vehicle manufacturers to stop, as a measure of austerity, the use of all stainless steel parts from the date their existing stocks of such parts are exhausted. They have also been advised to stop chromium-plating of parts and to use paint instead. Some of the stainless steel parts have been eliminated in accordance with these instructions but the manufacturers have been allowed to continue chromium-plating of some parts as it was represented that, apart from adversely affecting the appearance of the vehicle, discontinuance of chromium-plating would not result in any significant saving in expense.

(c) The ex-factory retail selling prices of cars manufactured in India after devaluation, as so far noted by Government, are:

Hindustan Ambassador	Rs. 14,878
Fiat 1100	Rs. 13,392
Standard Herald	Rs. 12,813

These are exclusive of excise duty payable on built up vehicles.

Electrification of Madras-Arkonam and Madras-Vijayawada Sections

530. Dr. P. Srinivasan: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to pleased to state:

(a) whether proposals to electrify the Madras-Arkonam and the Madras-Vijayawada sections of the Southern Railway have been finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) to (c). The electrification of Madras-Arkonam and Madras-Vijayawada sections has been provisionally included in the programme for electrification for Fourth Plan. The execution of the works is subject to the availability of funds and foreign exchange. The foot-by-foot survey of the electrification of Madras-Vijayawada section has also been sanctioned.

Southern Express and A. C. Deluxe Trains

531. Dr. P. Srinivasan: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any action has been taken to speed up the Southern Express and A. C. Deluxe trains running between New Delhi and Madras;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). Consequent upon their being hauled by diesel locomotives, Nos. 21Dn|22Up Southern|Air-conditioned Expresses running between Madras and New Delhi have been speeded up by 4 hours from Madras to New Delhi and 3 hours 20 minutes in the other direction, as compared to their journey time prior to 1-4-1966.

(c) Does not arise.

' Okhla Industrial Estate

532. Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Basumatari:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether after a long lapse of time since 1956, Government have now finally decided to hand over the Okhla Industrial Estate to the private industrialists under the auspices of the Chief Executive Councillor of the Delhi Metropolitan Council; and

(b) if so, the terms of transfer?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) The matter is still under consideration.

(b) The question does not arise.

रूस में निमित ट्रैक्टर

533. **श्री यशपाल सिंह** : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में प्रति वर्ष रूस से आयात किये गये छोटे ट्रैक्टरों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) उक्त अवधि में ऐसे ट्रैक्टरों के लिए कितने आवेदकों के आर्डर बुक किये गये;

(ग) कितने व्यक्तियों को ये ट्रैक्टर दिये गये; और

(घ) अवशिष्ट व्यक्तियों को ये ट्रैक्टर न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) से (घ). पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान निम्नलिखित संख्या में रूसी छोटे ट्रैक्टर डी० टी०–14 अ० श० का आयात करने के लिए आयात लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं ।

फर्म का नाम	आयात लाइसेंसों के अधीन आयातित मात्रा		
	1963	1964	1965
1. मेसर्स गाजियाबाद इंजीनियरिंग कं० (प्रा०) लि०, नई दिल्ली ।	684 अदद	257 अदद	513 अदद
2. मेसर्स इंडियन इंजीनियरिंग एण्ड कमर्शल कारपोरेशन प्रा० लि०, कानपुर ।	394 अदद	210 अदद	460 अदद
3. मेसर्स भारत इंडस्ट्रीज एण्ड कमर्शल कारपोरेशन, कलकत्ता ।	341 अदद	187 अदद	433 अदद
4. मेसर्स नेशनल इंजीनियरिंग कं० प्रा० लि०, मद्रास ।	81 अदद	46 अदद	129 अदद

वर्तमान व्यवस्था के अनुसार ट्रैक्टरों का वास्तविक आयात तथा बिक्री उपरोक्त आयातक फर्मों द्वारा की जाती हैं। ये फर्में विदेशी सम्भरणकर्त्ताओं के भारतीय अभिकर्त्ता भी हैं और वे इन ट्रेक्टरों की बिक्री किसी भी वास्तविक कृषक को, राज्य व्यापार निगम की पूर्व अनुमति प्राप्त किये बिना, पूरे देश में फैले हुए व्यापारियों तथा उप-व्यापारियों के माध्यम से कर सकते हैं। अतः वर्षवार आयातित ट्रेक्टरों की वास्तविक संख्या, उन प्रार्थियों की संख्या जिन के आर्डर उपरोक्त अवधि में इस प्रकार के ट्रैक्टरों के लिए बुक किये गये, तथा उन व्यक्तियों की संख्या जिन्हें इस प्रकार के ट्रेक्टरों का सम्भरण किया गया, से सम्बन्धित सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है।

परन्तु राज्य व्यापार निगम ने आयातक एजेन्टों को आर्डर बुक करने सम्बन्धी रजिस्टर रखने और 'पहले आये पहले पाये', के आधार पर कठोरता से चल कर ट्रेक्टर सप्लाई करने का विशेष रूप से निदेश दे दिया गया है। उन्हें यह निदेश दिया गया है कि राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा निर्धारित मूल्यों से अधिक मूल्यों पर बिक्री नहीं की जायेगी। यदि किसी व्यक्ति को ट्रेक्टर नहीं मिला है तो इसका कारण यही हो सकता है कि उपलब्ध माल का परिमाण सीमित है।

Strike of Railway Electrification Workers

535. **Shri Mohammad Elias:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all the workers of the Railway Electrification on the Eastern and South Eastern Railways went on indefinite strike in the middle of September, 1966; and

(b) if so, the reason therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Some workers of the Railway Electrification Project, resorted to a strike, which was called off with effect from 20-9-1966;

(b) the strike was reported to be to draw the attention of the Administration to the demands of the workers against retrenchment etc.

Shortage of Wagons

536. **Shri Mohammad Elias:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to the shortage of wagons, distribution of fertilizers is being held up; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the shortage of wagons?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). As movement of fertilizers is arranged in a high priority, normally there is no difficulty in supplying wagons, except during the monsoon period, when there was some time lag in the supply of covered wagons due to exceptionally heavy demands for such wagons for movement of foodgrains. During the period 1st January to 20th October, 1966, 79,603 broad gauge and 33,730 metre gauge wagons were loaded with fertilizers as against 67,346 broad gauge and 23,615 metre gauge wagons during the corresponding period of last year.

Import of Copra

537. **Shri Vasudevan Nair:**
Shri Warior:
Shri Mohammed Koya:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to import Copra and vegetable oils worth Rs. 6 crores during the current year; and

(b) if so, the likely impact of this import on the price of Copra produced in the country?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The import of copra, palm oil and tallow is expected to have a stabilising effect on the prices of copra which, had been rising. No undue fall in the prices of the copra produced in the country need be feared; as the import is marginal and the price difference between imported and indigenous copra has narrowed down considerably due to devaluation.

Cotton Mills in Maharashtra

538. **Dr. M. S. Aney:**
Shri B. K. Das:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills in Vidarbha Division of Maharashtra, Bombay City and the remaining Districts of Maharashtra and the number of those which are closed in each of the above 3 parts of Maharashtra;

(b) the names of the mills taken over by the Government of Maharashtra with the dates on which they were taken over;

(c) the number of labourers that have been out of employment in Vidarbha Division, City of Bombay and the rest of the State of Maharashtra sepaterly; and

(d) the measures taken by Government to restart the mills?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) There are 9 cotton textile mills in Vidarbha Division of Maharashtra, 59 in Bombay City and 24 in the remaining districts of Maharashtra. 2 mills are remaining closed in Vidarbha division, none in Bombay city and 2 are in the remaining districts of Maharashtra.

(b) One mill, namely Narsingirjee Mills Ltd., Sholapur has been taken over by the Government of Maharashtra from the official Liquidator on lease for an indefinite period for running the same under the Unemployment Relief Scheme since 27-1-1958.

(c) The number of workers affected due to closure of mills in Vidarbha division is about 4500 and in other districts of Maharashtra about 4560.

(d) The measures taken by the Government in order to restart closed textile mills are *inter alia*:—

(i) Provision of financial assistance to the existing management in deserving cases through banks, under Government guarantees.

(ii) Investigation under the Industries (DR) Act, in order to devise measures for restarting mills by taking over the mil's under Section 18 of the I(DR) Act otherwise.

(iii) Taking over of the mills by State Government and managing them under Government Unemployment Relief Schemes.

Iron Ore Mining at Edakkru (Kozhikode District)

539. **Shri Mohammed Koya:** Will the Minister of **Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a private party has applied for permission to mine and export iron ore from Edakkaru village of Kozhikode District (Kerala State);

(b) how long the matter is pending with the Kerala administration; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in granting the licence?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) Yes, Sir. M/s General Mining Corporation, Calicut submitted an application to the Government of Kerala for grant of mining lease for iron ore over a certain area in Kozhikode district on 17th September, 1964.

(b) It is understood from the State Government that the orders for the grant of mining lease were passed on 10th February, 1965.

(c) Part of the delay is accounted for by the fact that, under the Mineral Concession Rules, the State Government had to make a reference to the Central Government for obtaining their concurrence to the proposal for the grant of mining lease. The execution of the lease deed has, however, been held up on account of the objections raised by the applicant for mining lease in regard to the State Government's share in mineral rights in the land under Ryotwari tenure.

Export of Chillies

540. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that chillies are exported from India to outside countries;

(b) if so, the quantity and the value of chillies exported during 1965-66;

(c) whether this has any impact on the rise of price of the commodity; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to stop this export?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 9532 tonnes valued at Rs. 2.49 crores.

(c) Export of chillies is roughly 3 per cent of the total production and its impact on internal market prices, if any, is negligible.

(d) No, Sir.

रेलवे द्वारा माल की बुकिंग

541. श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
डा० म० मो० दास :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में ट्रक मालिकों की हाल की हड़ताल के समय रेलवे द्वारा कितना अतिरिक्त माल बुक किया गया और सामान्य रूप से बुक किये जाने वाले माल की मात्रा की तुलना में इसकी स्थिति क्या थी ।

(ख) क्या रेलवे [illegible] स्थानों के लिए [illegible] माल समय पर निश्चित स्थानों पर पहुंचा दिया गया था, यदि नहीं, तो देरी को रोकने के लिए क्यों कार्यवाही नहीं की गई ताकि समय पर माल की डिलीवरी न होने अथवा माल के खराब हो जाने के कारण सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों को हुई हानि के लिए रेलवे को क्षतिपूर्ति न देनी पड़ती ;

(ग) इस अतिरिक्त माल को लादने, उतारने तथा उसकी डिलीवरी देने के लिए अतिरिक्त अस्थायी कर्मचारियों को भर्ती न करने के क्या कारण थे; और

(घ) इस प्रकार हुई हानि के लिए रेलवे को कुल कितनी धनराशि के दावों का भुगतान करना पड़ा ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह): (क) से (घ). रेलों से सूचना मंगायी जा रही है और जैसे ही मिलेगी सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Export of Footwear

542. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether new centres have been organised for the production of footwears of latest design which are exportable;

(b) whether they have started production and whether machines have been put up for a large scale production in these centres;

(c) whether any market other than USSR and GDR has been found for them; and

(d) if so, which are those countries?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The Fourth Plan Footwear Export Committee have recommended the setting up of 5 new units with overall capacity of 10 million pairs of production of leather footwear out of which substantial portion will be exported. This recommendation is under consideration in consultation with other Ministries|Departments.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir; and

(d) Some of the other countries are USA, Canada, UK, West Germany, Belgium, Australia, Nigeria, Kuwait and Aden.

Export of Bananas

543. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation has been able to build up markets for Bananas in Japan and other East European countries;

(b) if so, when the export will start;

(c) how much Bananas will be exported to those countries; and

(d) which are the other countries where bananas are now being exported on permanent trade basis?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). Banana is a highly perishable fruit and has therefore been exported only to neighbouring countries in the Persian Gulf and Pakistan in the past. Export of Bananas to the USSR and Italy was also attempted in the past by the cooperative societies in Gujarat and Maharashtra but the bananas did not reach the destination in good condition. The S.T.C. thereupon, took up the pioneering work in export of bananas by sea to distant destinations last year by entering into a contract for the supply of 1000|1200 tonnes of bananas to the U.S.S.R. in September-December, 1965 on an experimental basis. The Corporation was successful in exporting bananas by sea. The STC has also entered into a contract for export of 5000 tonnes of bananas to the U.S.S.R. in September-December, 1966 and has already made a shipment of 1012 tonnes of bananas to the U.S.S.R. in September, 1966. The STC is also proposing to make a trial shipment of bananas to Japan and Italy during this year.

(d) U.S.S.R., Kuwait, Bahrein, Trucial Qatar and Oman and Iran.

Export of Salt

544. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether new markets have been created other than Japan for export of Indian salt;

(b) if so, which are the markets;

(c) whether consignment of salt has been sent to those countries; and

(d) whether the price obtained from them is higher than that in Japan and if not, the difference thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Uganda and Tanzania.

(c) Two consignments were sent to Uganda and one consignment to Tanzania.

(d) The price obtained from Japan is Sh. 22 FOB and Uganda Sh. 96 C.I.F. The two prices are not directly comparable as salt exported to Japan is uncrushed salt and supplied in bulk without packing whereas salt supplied to East Africa is partly crushed and partly uncrushed and packed in gunny bags and the same price is obtained for both crushed and uncrushed salt.

Export of H.M.T. Watches

545. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L . Dwivedi:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any foreign market has been found for the export of H.M.T. watches to compete with the Japanese Swiss made watches;

(b) if so, which are the countries;

(c) whether consignment of watches have been sent to those countries; and

(d) if so, how these watches faired in those foreign markets?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) U.K., Canada, U.S.A. and Uganda.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The watches have been generally well received.

Price of Indian Iron Ore in Foreign Countries

546. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Dr. M. M. Das:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a fall in the prices of Indian Iron Ore in foreign countries from 1963-64 onwards;

(b) if so, in which countries the fall in price is noticeable; and

(c) the reasons for this fall and whether attempts are being made to maintain the prices?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir, in some grades of ore, but still our prices compare favourably with world prices. Generally, world market prices are declining.

(b) In all countries taking Indian iron ores.

(c) Strong competition is increasing as a resu't of availability of ore supplies from alternative and nearer sources with better ports and mechanical loading facilities which reduce the sea freight cost. Prices are subject to negotiation with foreign buyers and are settled having regard to the prevailing market conditions. It is also proposed to develop some of the Indian ports with mechanical ore loading facilities which will make Indian iron ores more competitive in foreign markets.

Santhanam Committee on Prevention of Corruption

547. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Dr. M. M. Das:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Santhanam Committee on Prevention of Corruption particularly recommendation No. 75 (iv) and (v), have been fully implemented; and

(b) if not, the reason therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Most of the recommendations of the Santhanam Committee on Prevention of Corruption pertaining to the Ministry of Railways as accepted by the Government have been implemented|are in the process of implementation. These include recommendation No. 75(iv) and (v) which have been fully implemented.

(b) A note giving a list of the recommendations actually implemented| under process of implementation and those under examination is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7217/66].

Cardamom

548. **Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Dr. M. M. Das:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cardamom Board has started functioning;

(b) how this Board proposes to increase the production of Cardamom;

(c) whether it will also take steps to export this product; and

(d) whether the exports will be made by the Board or through any other agency and which are those agencies which are exporting cardamom today?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is proposed to bring about an increase in production of cardamon gradually in the following manner:—

(i) by bringing additional lands under cultivation;

(ii) by distribution of fertilizers, pesticides etc. in adequate quantities, and, if possible, at concessional rates.

(iii) by making available adequate long-term finance for new plantations as well as for replanting;

(iv) by initiating a programme for the eradication of the 'Katte' disease which has affected the existing plantations to a considerable extent; and

(v) by making available to planters the results of research on various aspects of cardamom cultivation, such as evolution of disease-resistant planting material, etc.

(c) and (d). The Board does not directly undertake exports but only assists exporters. Exports, at present, are made by private exporters from Bombay, Mangalore, Cochin and Tuticorin.

Integral Coach Factory, Perambur

549. **Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Dr. M. M. Das:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the full capacity of the Integral Coach Factory, Permabur is utilised;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the extra capacity can be utilised for export and if so, whether the export of coaches has been tried; and

(d) the names of the countries which intend to import Indian Coaches?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7218/66].

Rakha Copper Project in Bihar

550. Shri M. L. Dwivedi
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Dr. M. M. Das:

Will the Minister of **Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work on the Rakha Copper Project in Bihar has been started with the Russian aid;

(b) whether the Russian experts are in the field;

(c) whether the deposits of the Rakha Project has been fully analysed by the Geological Survey of India: and

(d) if so, the contents in percentage?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) and (b). The Geological Survey of India is now carrying out detailed investigation for copper in Rakha. The proposal for Soviet technical and financial assistance in this project has not yet materialised.

(c) A number of samples obtained from various boreholes in the course of drilling operations from this area have been analysed.

(d) The probable percentage of the different metals in the ore is as follows:

Copper	1.5
Nickel	0.08
Molybdenum	0.011
Bismuth	0.005
Arsenic	0.0003
Uranium oxide	0.02
Selenium	0.002
Cobalt	0.011
Gallium	0.03
Tin	0.001

Import of Rails from U.S.A.

551. Shri P. G. Sen:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any order has been placed with U.S.A. for rails (heavy traction) worth Rs. 5 crores; and

(b) whether these rails of special specification could not be manufactured indigenously at Durgapur or Bhilai?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Jute Prices

552. Shri P. G. Sen: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the sudden fall in jute prices when it is reported that the supply position falls short of the demand; and

(b) the measures taken to check the further fall in jute prices?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) and (b). Raw Jute prices had remained at abnormally high levels during the beginning of the current jute season. With larger arrivals of fibre in the market, the prices have tended to decline to normal levels, Even the current prices are, however, much higher than the minimum support price fixed by the Government and there is no likelihood of prices declining to uneconomic levels. Purchase operations would also be undertaken through the State Trading Corporation to ensure that prices are maintained at or above the minimum support level, if and when required.

Casual Labourers

553. **Shri A. P. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of casual labourers, unskilled. semi-skilled, skilled, and other categories employed by the Indian Railways till the 31st August, 1966, Railway-wise;

(b) the rate of wages per day and the basis on which these rates were fixed;

(c) the rate of wages for similar catagories of workers in other Central Government Departments and establishments;

(d) whether it is a fact that the daily rate of the casual workers in other Central Government establishments and departments is higher than that on the Indian Railways; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Tea Processing Units

554. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Agricultural Refinance Corporation have been considering the question of providing refinance facilities for the setting up of separate tea processing units and leaf houses under its scheme for development of the plantation industry; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) and (b). The Agricultural Refinance Corporation will render financial assistance for setting up of a processing unit alone provided it is satisfied about the need therefor and the scheme is linked to a programme of development of plantation crops with assured finance from some other agency for the main part of the development envisaged by a tea estate, namely, new planting|replanting or extensions of plantations. It has already sanctioned refinance for the setting up of tea factories under two schemes of development.

दिल्ली नगर निगम में सीमेंट की कम सप्लाई

555. **श्री बड़े :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :
श्री कासप्पा :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि एक सीमेंट फैक्टरी द्वारा दिल्ली नगर निगम को

सप्लाई किये गये 25,000 सीमेंट के बोरों में प्रत्येक बोरे में 10 किलोग्राम सीमेंट कम था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस भोंदे में कितने व्यक्तियों का हाथ है; और

(ग) इस मामले में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री संजीवैया) : (क) से (ग). दिल्ली नगर निगम ने मध्य प्रदेश के एक सीमेंट कारखाने से यह शिकायत की थी कि 2000 मी० टन सीमेंट के आर्डर में से कारखाने द्वारा सम्भरित सीमेंट की पहली खेप में औसतन प्रति बोरी में से 5 से 6 किलोग्राम तक सीमेंट कम था। निगम के एक अधिकारी अगली खेप में सही तोल की जांच करने के लिए कारखाने भी गये थे। तोल में कमी को पूरा करने के प्रश्न पर सीमेंट के कारखाने और दिल्ली नगर निगम के बीच पत्र व्यवहार हो रहा है।

हिन्दी जानने वाले कर्मचारी

556. **श्री विश्राम प्रसाद**
श्री काशी राम गुप्त :
श्री नरदेव स्नातक :
श्री मोहन स्वरूप :
श्री छ० म० केदरिया :

क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 31 अगस्त, 1966 को उनके मंत्रालय में श्रेणी 1, श्रेणी 2 तथा श्रेणी 3 के ऐसे कितने कर्मचारी थे जो हिन्दी नहीं जानते ;

(ख) क्या मंत्रालय ने उन्हें हिन्दी पढ़ाने का कार्यक्रम बनाया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस कार्यक्रम के अनुसार सभी कर्मचारियों को कब तक हिन्दी का ज्ञान हो जायेगा ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) इस मंत्रालय मे श्रेणी 1 के 61 अधिकारी, श्रेणी 2 के 129 अधिकारी और श्रेणी 3 के 87 अधिकारी हैं जो हिन्दी नहीं जानते हैं।

(ख) जी, हां।

(ग) लगभग पांच वर्ष।

हिन्दी में पत्र-व्यवहार

557. **श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :**
श्री काशी राम गुप्त :
श्री नरदेव स्नातक :
श्री मोहन स्वरूप :
श्री छ० म० केदरिया :

क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय में तथा इससे सम्बद्ध और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में वर्ष 1966 के पूर्वार्ध में हिन्दी में लिखे कुल कितने पत्र आये; और

(ख) उन में से कितने पत्रों का उत्तर हिन्दी में और कितने पत्रों का उत्तर अंग्रेजी में दिया गया ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) और (ख). जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

कार्यालयों में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

558. **श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :**
श्री काशी राम गुप्त :
श्री नरदेव स्नातक :
श्री मोहन स्वरूप :
श्री छ० म० केदरिया :

क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय में ऐसे सरकारी कर्मचारी कितने हैं जिनसे गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय

की हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण योजना कक्षाओं में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने के बाद हिन्दी में काम करने को कहा है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार इन कर्मचारियों के हिन्दी के ज्ञान को ताजा बनाये रखने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही कर रही है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) चार अनुभागों को, जिनके अधिकांश कर्मचारी हिन्दी जानते हैं, हिन्दी के पत्रों पर हिन्दी में टिप्पण करने की अनुमति दी गई है ।

(ख) और (ग). पुस्तकालय में, जो कि उद्योग मंत्रालय के आधीन है, हिन्दी की पुस्तकों एवं पत्र/पत्रिकाओं की व्यवस्था है और वे इस मंत्रालय के कर्मचारियों के लिए भी उपलब्ध हैं ।

आयात तथा निर्यात नियमों का हिन्दी अनुवाद

559. **श्री विश्राम प्रसाद** : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आयात तथा निर्यात मुख्य नियन्त्रक ने अब तक कौन-कौन से नियम विधि मंत्रालय को हिन्दी में अनुवाद के लिए भेजे हैं ;

(ख) उन में से कितने नियमों का अनुवाद हो चुका है; और

(ग) शेष नियमों के अनुवाद के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) आयात (नियन्त्रण) आदेश, 1955 तथा उसके पांच संशोधन जो आयात तथा निर्यात (नियन्त्रण) अधिनियम 1947 के अधीन 21 अगस्त, 1964 तक जारी किये गये ।

(ख) पांच संशोधनों का अनुवाद कर दिया गया है ।

(ग) आयात (नियन्त्रण) आदेश, 1955 का अनुवाद पूरा हो जाने के बाद, उसमें बाद में किये गये संशोधनों और निर्यात (नियन्त्रण) आदेश 1962 को भी, अद्यतन संशोधित रूप में हिन्दी अनुवाद के लिए विधि मंत्रालय को भेज दिया जायेगा ।

बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने के लिये मशीनें

560. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : क्या लोहा और इस्पात मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रूस बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने के लिए सहायता के रूप में मशीनें देने को सहमत हो गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अब तक क्या-क्या उपकरण प्राप्त हुए हैं; और

(ग) क्या-क्या उपकरण प्राप्त किये जायेंगे तथा ये कब तक प्राप्त हो जायेंगे ?

लोहा और इस्पात मंत्री (श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह) : (क) से (ग). 3 मई, 1966 को बोकारो स्टील लिमिटेड और रूसी संगठन (ट्याज प्रोमेक्सपोर्ट) के बीच हुए करार के अन्तर्गत, रूसी संगठन ने अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ 1970 के मध्य तक 105,852 टन उपकरण सप्लाई करने हैं। ये उपकरण बोकारो के लिए रूस द्वारा दिये गये 200 मिलियन रूबल के ऋण में से लिए जायेंगे । सोवियत सम्भरण कर्ताओं ने करार के अंतर्गत दिये जाने वाले उपकरण भेजने आरम्भ कर दिये हैं । एक जहाज 84 टन उपकरण और 1920 टन पाइप और दूसरा सामान ले कर सितम्बर, 1966 में यहां पहुंचा था ।

राजस्थान में सीमेंट का कारखाना

562. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : क्या **उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने बूंदी राजस्थान में एक सीमेन्ट कारखाना स्थापित करने के लिए हाल ही में एक लाइसेंस जारी किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां तो उसके कब तक स्थापित किये जाने की संभावना है; और

(ग) विलम्ब के कारण क्या हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री संजीवैया) : (क) से (ग). चूंकि सीमेंट उद्योग को उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम के लाइसेंस सम्बन्धी उपबन्धों से 13 मई 1966 को मुक्त कर दिया गया है इसलिए सीमेंट का कारखाना स्थापित करने के लिए किसी को भी लाइसेंस प्राप्त करना आवश्यक नहीं है । बूंदी राजस्थान में 200,000 मी० टन वार्षिक क्षमता वाला सीमेंट का एक कारखाना स्थापित करने के बारे में एक प्राइवेट पार्टी की योजना को नवम्बर 1965 में मंजूर किया गया था । पता चला है कि पार्टी इस समय चूने के पत्थर की विस्तृत खोज करने के काम में लगी हुई है । उसने संयंत्र तथा उपकरण का संभरण किये जाने के लिए मशीन निर्माताओं को एक आशय पत्र भी भेज दिया है । चूंकि मशीनों के लिए दिये गये आर्डर की तारीख सामान्य रूप से सीमेंट के कारखाने उत्पादन शुरू होने में 3 वर्ष का समय लगता है इसलिए इस योजना के 1969 तक पूरी होने की संभावना है ।

जापान को पटरियों का सम्भरण

563. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : क्या **वाणिज्य** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत जापान को पटरियों संभरित करेगा ;

(ख) यदि हां; तो इसकी मात्रा टनों में क्या होगी ; और

(ग) क्या यह पटरियां जापान को रूस को दी गयी दरों पर ही दी जायेंगी या उससे अधिक दर पर ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

Industrial Estates in Orissa

564. Shri Mohan Nayak: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the industrial estates started in the Orissa State; and

(b) the progress made in the Berhampur Industrial Estate?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a)

Estates working	6
Estates completed and ready to function	3

(b) Berhampur Industrial Estate:

Sheds completed	15
Sheds working	8
Employment	226
Annual Production	Rs. 18 lakhs.

The above figures do not include small estate|work-sheds for Panchayat Samiti Industries regarding which no reports are sent by the State Government to the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries.

Retrenchment of Work Mistries

565. Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Dr. Saradish Roy:
Shri Umanath:
Shri Nambiar:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Work Mistries retrenched in the Survey and Construction Department of the Western Railway;

(b) whether Government have received any representation from the Western Railway Labour Union for their re-employment;

(c) if so, the action taken in the matter; and

(d) whether Government propose to give preference to these workers in the newly created suitable jobs on the Western Railway?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) 109.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes.

Railway Families' Handicrafts Centre, Alambagh

566. Shri Umanath:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Families' Handicrafts Centre, Alambagh, Lucknow has been established outside the railway premises, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the attention of the railway authorities has been drawn to the alleged corrupt practices of the officials of the Handicrafts Centre;

(c) if so, the action taken in the matter; and

(d) whether Government propose to establish the Handicrafts Centre within the railway premises?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No, the Handicraft Centre is established within the Railway premises.

(b) Yes.

(c) The matter is under investigation by Vigilance Department of Northern Railway.

(d) Does not arise.

Railway Uniforms

567. Shri Umanath:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Uniform Examiner of the District Controller of Store, Alambagh, Lucknow rejected 15,000 uniforms in June, 1966 fabricated by the Railway Families' Handicrafts Centre;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that the higher authorities later on accepted these garments for the use of the Railway employees;

(d) if so, the grounds given by the authorities; and

(e) whether the Railway Department conducted any enquiry into the matter, and if so, the outcome thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No.

(b) to (e). Do not arise.

Railway Families' Handicrafts Centre, Alambagh

568. Shri Umanath:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the District Controller of Stores, Alambagh, Lucknow, gave orders for Summer, 1965 garments to the Railway Families' Handicrafts Centre, Alambagh;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Railway Families' Handicrafts Centre, Alambagh handed over the order to the Ganesh Ganj and Jayaprakash Nagar Branches of the said Handicrafts Centre;

(c) if so, whether any record exists with the Branches as to which railway families were given the benefit of these orders; and

(d) if the reply to part (c) above be in the negative, whether the Railway authorities conducted any enquiry in the matter and if so, with what result?

The Minister of State for Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Gandhi Ashram

569. **Shri Maheswar Naik:** Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Gandhi Ashram, an organization dealing in Khadi, had supplied to Delhi Corporation 700 pillows and 500 mattresses of sub-standard quality, which it admitted later on and agreed to replace within a fortnight;

(b) whether any enquiry into the matter has been made and the responsibility fixed; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) The cloth used in making the pillows and mattresses was not of sub-standard quality; the cotton that was carded and filled in by a contractor was however of sub-standard quality.

(b) and (c). Gandhi Ashram, Chandni Chowk, Delhi, is enquiring into the matter and suitable action will be taken against the persons concerned.

Export of Steel

570. **Shri Maheswar Naik:** Will the Minister of **Iron and Steel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the steel export trade has conveyed its feelings to Government that unless it gives enough scope to step up exports, the target of six lakh tonnes fixed for the current year's export of steel will be extremely difficult to reach;

(b) whether the trade has been insisting on the revision of Government's policy so that the private steel exporters explore possibilities of finding new market abroad and has urged Government to abolish the Steel Exporters Association and set up in its place an Export Promotion Council; and

(c) the reaction of Government in these matters?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) to (c). All export assistance schemes on prime steel were abolished with effect from 6th June, 1966. The concerned trade represented for rivision of Government policy regarding export promotion resources. The matter has since been discussed with the concerned trade representatives very recently and is now under Government's active consideration. Hindustan Steel Limited has concluded export contracts for about Rs. 10 crores to various countries during the year.

Government is not aware of any representation for abolition of the Steel Export Association and constitution of an Export Promotion Council.

Direct Train from Delhi to Nangal Dam

571. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a scheme to introduce a direct train from Delhi to Nangal Dam and *vice versa* which was pending for long has been finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Three through service coaches, *viz.*, two composite I and III and one composite II and III are at present available between Delhi|New Delhi and Nangal Dam. These coaches which are hauled by 59|60 Srinagar Expresses, 1|2 Kalka Mails and 53|54 Nangal Dam Expresses, more than adequately meet the needs of traffic between Delhi|New Delhi and Nangal Dam and there is no justification for running of a direct train between these points. Besides, introduction of an additional train is also not operationally feasible due to lack of line capacity on Delhi-Ambala Section and non-availability of terminal facilities at Delhi|New Delhi stations.

Destruction of Goods at Kirat Pur Sahib Station

572. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the loss amounting to about rupees three lakhs has been claimed by the Himachal Pradesh people due to the destruction of goods at Kiratpur Sahib Railway Station on the Rupar-Nangal Dam section of Northern Railway as a result of the non-availability of godowns or sheds; and

(b) the cost of the construction of godowns and the sheds?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) No claim on account of destruction of goods at Kiratpur Sahib station due to non-availability of godown or sheds was received during 1965 and up to October, 1966.

(b) At present, there is a godown 20ft.x10ft., with a 6 ft. verandah. There is a proposal for shifting a shed from Ambala Cantt. to Kiratpur Sahib. It is estimated to cost about Rs. 50 thousand.

Small-Scale Industries

573. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been received for the development of small-scale industries in Punjab, Hariana and Himachal Pradesh during 1966-67; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof and the amount proposed to be allotted separately?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). The Annual Plans 1966-67 of the Punjab State (before reorganisation) and Himachal Pradesh include provisions of Rs. 111.48 lakhs and Rs. 15.70 lakhs respectively for Small Scale Industries. Statement showing list of scheme is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7219/66].

The outlays for the reorganised States of Punjab and Hariana and the Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh are not yet known.

Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal

575. **Shri Wadiwa:**
Shri U. M. Trivedi:
Dr. Chandrabhan Singh:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Madhya Pradesh State Industries Corporation have requested for the grant of industrial licence for the manufacture of paper covered copper conductor plant as ancillary to the Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal for which a letter of intent was issued;

(b) if so, the present position of the case, the exact nature of difficulty experienced by Government in the matter of grant of industrial licence; and

(c) when the matter is likely to be finalised?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) to (c). A letter of intent was issued in October 1964 to the Madhya Pradesh State Industries Corporation Ltd., for a capacity of 1200 tons per annum of paper covered strips (covered copper conductor), as an ancillary to the Heavy Electricals, Bhopal. The licence was to issue after they had finalised arrangements in respect of foreign collaboration, import of capital equipment and issue of capital to the satisfaction of Government. The company's proposals in this regard were received only recently and as a result of scrutiny of these, certain clarification is being obtained from the applicant. The grant of an Industrial licence will be considered after the clarification is received.

गोमांस का निर्यात

577. **श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : क्या वाणिज्य** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1965–66 में कुल कितने मूल्य के गोमांस का निर्यात किया गया; और

(ख) इस वर्ष गाय की कुल कितने मूल्य की खालों का निर्यात किया गया ?

वाणिज्य मन्त्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) बिल्कुल नहीं ।

(ख) जो गायें मर जाती हैं उनकी खालें 1965–66 में लगभग 324.84 लाख रुपये की निर्यात की गई ।

South-Central Railway Zone

578. **Shri Kolla Venkaiah:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any instructions have been issued by the Railway Board regarding the option to be given to the Officers and staff of the Railways for appointment on the South-Central Railway Zone; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes, only to the non-gazetted staff of Zonal Railways; and

(b) A copy of Railway Board's relevant Circular No. E(NG)66-SR6|29 dated 5|7-2-1966 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7200/66].

रेलवे अधिकारियों के वेतन में वृद्धि

579. **श्री मोहन स्वरूप : क्या रेलवे** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे बोर्ड के अधिकारियों की तरह क्षेत्रीय रेलों के प्रथम श्रेणी के अधिकारियों ने भी अपने वेतन में वृद्धि की मांग की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि विभिन्न क्षेत्रीय रेलों के प्रथम श्रेणी के अधिकारियों के एक प्रतिनिधि मण्डल ने रेलवे बोर्ड से बातचीत की है; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) से (ग). क्षेत्रीय रेलों के प्रथम श्रेणी के अधिकारियों की ओर से कई अभ्यावेदन मिले हैं जिनमें उन्होंने अपने वेतन-मानों में सुधार करने का अनुरोध किया है । रेलवे बोर्ड उनकी मांगों पर सक्रिय रूप से विचार कर रहा है ।

कोयले का मूल्य

580. **श्री मोहन स्वरूप : क्या खान तथा धातु** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि निकट भविष्य में कोयले के मूल्यों में वृद्धि करने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) यदि हां तो प्रस्तावित पुनरीक्षित मूल्य क्या है ; और

(ग) मूल्यो मे वृद्धि के क्या कारण हैं ?

खान तथा धातु मन्त्री (श्री सु० कु० डे) : (क) इस समय कोयले के मूल्य में वृद्धि करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। कोयला मूल्य अध्ययन मण्डल की रिपोर्ट पर औचित्य के आधार पर अलग से विचार किया जायेगा।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होते।

Small-scale Tea Industry in Kangra

581. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the recent enforcement of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act in Amritsar (Punjab) has resulted in huge stocks of both green and black tea, produced by the tea gardens in Kangra Valley, being accumulated in the Amritsar market;

(b) whether such a step has hit hard the small-scale tea industry and thousands of planters and labourers working in the Industry;

(c) whether Government have received any representation in this behalf; and

(d) if so, the action Government propose to take to save the smal-scale tea Industry in Kangra Valley from ruination?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) to (d). A representation has been received stating that the tea growers in Kangra are finding it difficult to produce tea in conformity with the specifications laid down under the Prevention of Food & Adulteration Act. The question as to what extent relaxation from the prescribed standards can be given without detriment to the reputation of Indian tea, is being considered on an urgent basis.

Industrial Production

583. Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the production in the various industries suffers due to the migratory character of the Indian labour; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to implement the recommendations made by Dr. Radha Kamal Mukharjee in this regard?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Export of Tea

583. Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the best quality of tea is exported to foreign countries and the inferior one is consumed in India; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) and (b). It would not be correct to generalise that all the superior varieties of tea produced in the country are exported and inferior varieties are sold for internal consumption. Both common teas and quality teas are sold in the internal market as well as in foreign markets.

Recovery of rice and wheat from Guard's Cabin

584. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 27th September, 1966 the Police recovered 21 mds. of rice and 11 mds. of wheat from the Guard's Cabin of the Santipur Local Train;

(b) whether any enquiry has been made in the matter; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No. However, 91 Kg. of rice and 20 Kg. of wheat were recovered from different compartments of Santipur Local Train on 27-9-66 at Naihati Railway Station.

(b) and (c). No case has yet been started by the Government Railway Police, who have made a general Diary entry vide No. 171 dated 27th September 1966.

The Firm of M/s Nanakchand Shadiram

585. Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of **Iron and Steel** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times the firm of M|s. Nanakchand Shadiram was black-listed during the period 1955 to 1965;

(b) whether it is a fact that complaints have been received in regard to malpractices and violation of laws and regulations committed by this firm;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the M.S. plates (given to them for supplying to the Government Departments) in 1959-63 were not sold by them to the Government but were sold to the public on high premiums;

(d) whether large quantities of untested steel has been sold by this firm as tested steel, thereby earning illegally Rs. 50 per ton extra;

(e) if so, whether Central/ State Governments have made inquiries into these allegations; and

(f) if so, the results thereof and the action taken against the firm?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) to (f). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table.

Foremen and Chargemen in the Railway Workshop/Loco Sheds

586. Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the specified duties of a Foreman and a Chargeman in the Railway Workshops and Locomotive Sheds; and

(b) the maximum number of workers supposed to be controlled by them respectively in the respective Shops and Sheds on the different Railways?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) The duties of Foremen in a Railway Workshop or a Loco Shed are to supervise and direct the staff placed under them and to exercise executive and technical control over the activities carried out in their jurisdiction and entrusted to them.

The Chargemen employed in Railway Workshops and Locomotive Sheds also have to supervise and direct the group of workers placed under them and to exercise technical control over their activities and ensure a satisfactory out-turn of work.

The main difference between the duties of a Foreman and a Chargeman is that the former supervises a bigger unit with a number of chargemen working under him each supervising his respective section of the workshop or shed.

(b) No maximum is fixed for the number of workers to be controlled by a Foreman or a Chargeman as this depends upon the nature of work and the intensity of supervision required for a particular activity.

Grades of Pay of Railway Foremen and Chargemen

587. Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a great disparity bet-

ween the grades of pay of the Foremen|Chargemen working on the Railways and those in other Government undertakings;

(b) whether it is a fact that Technical Supervisors on the Railways are required to supervise far larger strength of staff and shoulder greater responsibilities than their counterparts in other Government undertakings; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the disparity in grades?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (c). Yes. The scales of pay of Foremen and Chargemen on Railways are based on the recommendations made by the Jagannadha Das Pay Commission for Central Government employees. The scales of pay of Government undertakings and the number of men to be supervised vary from unit to unit. Such comparison between Railway Workshops and other Government undertakings is not apt as the duties qualifications, method of recruitment, avenue of promotion, type of work, responsibilities, workshop facilities, etc. are quite different.

Compensation to Chargemen

588. **Shri Sivamuthi Swamy:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give any compensation or honorarium to Chargemen in the production, planning, rate-fixing, inspection and millwright wings of the Indian Railway workshops, due to the tremendous increase in the work-load and responsibilities; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No. With the increase in workload, wherever justified additional supervisory staff have been provided.

(b) There is nothing specially arduous about the nature of work of Chargemen in Production, Planning, Rate Fixing, Inspection and millwright Wings of the Workshops to justify payment of extra remuneration.

Talcher Industrial Complex Project

589. **Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:**
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of **Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Talcher Industrial Complex project made by Orissa Engineers have been studied and scrutinised and approved by the Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry;

(b) what will be the total estimate of money investment in the whole project and whether it will be taken up as a State or a Central project; and

(c) when the project is likely to be put into operation?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) The Talcher Industrial Complex Project is being examined by Government. It has not yet been approved.

(b) The investment on this Project has been assessed at Rs. 46 crores approximately. The Project has been included in the State sector, in the Draft out-line of the Fourth Plan.

(c) The entire project may be commissioned in about six years time from the date of commencement of construction work.

Railway line to Paradeep Port

590. **Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:**
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to undertake the construction of a Railway line to Paradeep Port before the end of 1966-67;

(b) whether surveys have been completed and, if so, what would be the approximate expenditure on (i) Daiteri Mine-Paradeep line running parallel to the Express Highway and (ii) Cuttack-Paradeep line separately; and

(c) which of the above two lines is considered more suitable?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) No.

(b) Preliminary Engineering and Traffic Surveys for a B.G. rail line from Banspani to Paradeep *via* Daiteri have been carried out. The Daiteri-Paradeep line parallel to the Express Highway is estimated to cost about Rs. 19.63 crores. Survey for the line to paradeep *via* Cuttack is in progress.

(c) The relative merits of the two alternative routes will be known only after all the surveys are completed and the mining schemes of ore deposits in the Malangtoli block and their export schemes finalised.

China Clay in Kerala

591. Shri Maniyangadan: Will the Minister of **Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made regarding the quantity of China Clay available in Kerala;

(b) if so, the quantity available;

(c) whether there is any proposal for industrial use of such China Clay; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The reserves are estimated to be of the order of 30 million tonnes, equivalent to 8 to 10 million tonnes of refined china clay.

(c) No new proposals have been received by the Government of India about setting up of new industries based on china clay.

(d) Does not arise.

यमुना नदी के पुल पर पुनः गर्डर डालना

592. **श्री ब्रज बिहारी मेहरोत्रा :** क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य रेलवे के कानपुर-झांसी सेक्शन पर चौराहा तथा कालपी स्टेशनों के बीच यमुना नदी के पुल पर पुनः गर्डर डालने का प्रस्तावित कार्य पूरा करने के लिये जिसके सम्बन्ध में प्रारम्भिक कार्य पहले ही आरम्भ हो चुका है रेलवे विभाग का अपने ही जेनेरेटरों से उत्पन्न बिजली प्रयोग में लाने का विचार है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार यह उचित नहीं समझती कि कानपुर से बिजली ले क्योंकि पास से ही इसकी 11 किलोवाट की लाइन गुजरती है और निकट के गांव अमरौधा में जिसका ट्रांसफार्मर लगा हुआ है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी नहीं । बिजली की जरूरत केवल अस्थायी रूप से इस इलाके में रोशनी करने के लिए है जहां रेल कर्मचारी गर्डर बदलने का काम करेंगे । चूंकि रेलवे के पास अपने सुवाह्य जनेरेटर सेट पहले से मौजद है जिन्हें इस तरह के सभी निर्माण स्थलों पर इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है इसलिए इस मामले में इतने थोड़े समय के लिए मामूली मांग को पूरा करने के उद्देश्य से किसी दूसरे संगठन से बिजली लेना लाभप्रद या वांछनीय न होगा ।

Training of Railway Officials Abroad

593. Shri Gulshan:
Shri P. H. Bheel:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Railway Officials sent abroad for training|education during the period from 1962 to 1966; and

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes among them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Foreign Exchange Spent by Textile Industry

594. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the textile industry spends more foreign exchange than it earns; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to reverse this process in order to earn more foreign exchange?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) and (b). Textile industry is a major earner of foreign exchange and also meets the country's entire requirements of cloth. The total foreign exchange earnings of the textile industry between 1960 and 1964 (both years inclusive), according to a recent study of the Reserve Bank of India, amounted to Rs. 344 crores.

The imports of cotton are not related to exports of textiles. As the country is deficient in cotton, it has to be imported. We had been importing between 10 to 20 lakh bales of cotton in the past decades, even when we hardly exported much cotton cloth then.

As the production of raw cotton in the country is still not adequate to meet in full the requirements of the spinning mills (which supply yarn to both the mill sector as well as the decentralised sector comprising handlooms and powerlooms), substantial imports of raw cotton are necessary. The industry also requires some imports of machinery, dyes, chemicals, oils, lubricants etc.

Efforts are being made to reduce the dependence on imported cotton by increasing the domestic production of cotton and staple fibre and by import substitution in the field of machinery, dyes, chemicals, etc. Taking into account the export earnings of the industry and also making the country more than self sufficient in cotton cloth and thus saving in imports by eliminating the need for imported cotton textile, which is an essential item of mass consumption, and which we used to import in considerable value in the past, the industry even now makes a substantial positive contribution to the foreign exchange position of the country.

Shortage of Wagons and Locomotives on the Kangra Valley Railway Section

595. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of Wagons and serviceable locomotives on the Kangra Valley Narrow Gauge section of the Northern Railway;

(b) if so, the steps taken in the matter; and

(c) whether the goods traffic is thrown open by turns for being moved from Pathankot to the Kangra Valley area?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) to (c). There is no shortage of engines, but there is some shortage of wagons on the Kangra Valley Narrow Gauge Section of the Northern Railway. The existing fleet is being augmented to meet the additional traffic anticipated during the ensuing busy season. Due to the various limitations inherent on a narrow gauge hill section, loading of goods traffic to stations on the Kangra Valley narrow gauge section, has always had to be regulated according to a quota system. The Northern Railway has recently increased the quota from 14 to 19 wagons per day from 1st October, 1966 by rescheduling of goods trains services so as to reduce the turn-round of wagons.

Closure of Textile Mills in West Bengal

597. Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Shri Umanath:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the textile mill owners in West Bengal have made a representation to Government regarding certain serious difficulties resulting in closures of some mills; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) A representation addressed to the Finance Minister by the Bengal Millowners' Association, Calcutta, has been received.

(b) The representation covered the following points:

(i) Uniform rate of railway freight on cotton;

(ii) Import of modern types of machinery;

(iii) Creation of special fund for assisting the mills to obtain adequate financial assistance;

(iv) Bringing of excise duties to the pre-budget level;

(v) Desirability of lifting the present statutory control on production and distribution; and

(vi) Early payment of amounts of Export Incentives.

The Government have abolished the basic excise duty at the grey stage on controlled varieties of mill cloth and have also granted a loan of Rs. 5 crores to enable the Indian Cotton Mills Federation to meet their obligation. It is not proposed to lift the present control on production and prices of varities of mill-made cloth of mass consumption.

West Cabin of Rishra Station

598. Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Shri Umanath:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the West Cabin of Rishra Station (E. Rly.) has to handle four siding lines over and above the main lines and the number of cabin men are less than the other busy cabins;

(b) whether the cabin men have been asking to increase their number there; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not increasing the number of persons there?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) to (c). The West Cabin of Rishra Station handles four siding lines, in addition to three main lines. Three Switchmen on the basis of one man in each duty shift of 8 hours are provided as is the case with a number of other cabins on the same section, where movement of a similar number of trains is controlled. The Rishra West Cabin has in addition been provided with an additional Cabinman in Grade II to assist the Switchman on duty for 4 hours in the morning and 4 hours in the evening during the peak periods.

Govt. of India Production Centres

599. **Shri Maniyangadan:** Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a representation was submitted by the Employees of the Government of India Production Centres at Ettumanoor and Thiruvalla in Kerala regarding some of their grievances;

(b) whether any enquiry has been made into the grievances; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to redress the grievances?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No enquiry into the grievances of the employees was considered necessary as service matters of the entire Central Small Industries Organisation are continuously under review.

(c) Steps have been taken to redress the grievances of the employees by confirming the mistries of the Production Centres according to the normal rules in this regard. Some of the matters like recognition of the employees' association, framing of recruitment rules, revision of pay-scales etc. are, however, under consideration.

हैलक तथा भरतपुर के बीच गाड़ी का पटरी से उतर जाना

600. **श्री बड़े :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 26 अगस्त 1966 के "हिन्दुस्तान' में प्रकाशित समाचार के अनुसार पश्चिम रेलवे पर हैलक तथा भरतपुर जंकशन के बीच एक मालगाड़ी पटरी से उतर गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां तो इसके क्या कारण थे ; और

(ग) इसके कारण कितनी क्षति हुई ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क) दुर्घटना 25–8–1966 को हुई ।

(ख) दुर्घटना यांत्रिक उपस्कर में खराबी के कारण हुई ।

(ग) लगभग 17,900 रुपये ।

गुजरात में कपड़ा मिलों का बन्द होना

601. **श्री बड़े :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गुजरात मे 40 कपड़े की मिलें बन्द हो गई हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, ता इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शफी कुरेशी) : (क) 30 सितम्बर 1966 को गुजरात में केवल 3 मिलें बन्द पड़ी थीं ।

(ख) और (ग). मिलों के नाम, उनके बन्द हाने के कारण तथा सरकार द्वारा की

गयी कार्यवाही निम्नलिखित थी :—

मिल का नाम	कारण	की गयी कार्यवाही
कृष्ण कुमार मिल्स कम्पनी लि०, महुवा ।	घाटे तथा वित्तीय कारण	एक जांच समिति ने मिल के मामलों की जांच की थी । इससे पता चला कि मिल की मशीनें बहुत पुरानी थीं तथा उनके पर्याप्त नवीकरण के बिना मिल लाभप्रद ढंग से नहीं चल सकती थी । आगे को जाने वाली कार्यवाही विचाराधीन है ।
श्री दुर्गा काटन मिल्स (काडी) (प्रा०) लि०, काडी ।	घाट/वित्तीय कारण	एक जांच समिति ने मिल के मामलों की जांच की तथा उसने यह पाया कि कम्पनी की वित्तीय स्थिति अत्यन्त बिगड़ी हुई है और जब तक मिल का नवीकरण तथा आधुनिकीकरण नहीं किया जाता, यह लाभप्रद ढंग से नहीं चल सकती । इस मिल को लाभप्रद ढंग से चलाने हेतु खरीदने के लिये कोई उद्यमी नहीं मिल सका है । मिल को समाप्त करके उसके स्थान पर नई मिल स्थापित करने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है ।
दी राजरत्न नरानभाई मिल्स कं० लि०, पोखलाड ।	वित्तीय/कार्य-चालन कठिनाइयां ।	मिल के मामलों की जांच करने के लिये एक जांच समिति नियुक्त की गयी है जिसने अपना प्रतिवेदन नहीं दिया है ।

Tufted Carpet Plants

602. Shri Himatsingka: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the number of licences granted for the installation of Tufted Carpet Plants from 1964 to September 1966; and

(b) the terms and conditions on which such licences have been granted?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) Three licences under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 were issued. In addition, letters of intent have been issued to ten firms during this period.

(b) The main conditions are: (i) No free foreign exchange will be allowed for the import of machinery. The firms will have to finance the import of the machinery from foreign Credits

or loans; where an intial payment of 10 per cent of the cost of machinery was inescapable it would be permited; (ii) at least 50 per cent of the products manufactured in the factory must be exported.

Malaria Inspectors on Railways

603. Shri Priya Gupta: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the cadre of Malaria Inspectors on the Railways has been ordered to be abolished after completion of Government's "Malaria Eradication Programme";

(b) if so, where and how these Malaria Inspectors of the different Railway Zones are being absorbed and how their seniority will be fixed in the absorbing cadre; and

(c) the number of posts which have since been abolished and absorbed in another cadre on different Railways and how their seniority has been fixed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) Such of those who are in posession of Sanitary Inspector's certificate are to be utilised as Sanitary|Asstt. Sanitary Inspector. Those who are not trained, but are in possession of the basic educational qualifications are to be trained by getting them admitted to training institutions for the Sanitary Inspector's course, so that they may be absorbed as such. Those who do not have adequate educational qualifications, are to be absorbed in alternative jobs in hospitals, dispensaries, etc., to the extent feasible. The balance if any, will remain as a diminishing category on their present posts until they get superannuated.

(c) The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

Railway Works in Mysore State

604. Shri H. C. Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the project offices construction unit, Southern Railway, Bangalore are being shifted, to Madras, though the works in and around Bangalore are still in progress in Mysore state;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there are no new works under progress in and around Madras;

(c) whether it is against the orders of the Railway Board which had decided to locate the Chief Engineer (Construction) at Bangalore in 1962; and

(d) whether such a shifting will not affect the pace of progress of the railway works in Mysore State?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) No. An Engineer-in-Chief will continue to function with headquarters at Bangalore to supervise the construction works in that area.

(b) No.

(c) Although it was proposed to post the Chief Engineer Construction at Bangalore, in order to have effective co-ordination with the other heads of departments, this post was actually operated with headquarters at Madras.

(d) No.

Mysore and Minerva Mills

605. Shri H. C. Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2834 on the 19th August, 1966 and state:

(a) the latest stage at which the opening of the Mysore and Minerva Mills stands at present in Mysore State;

(b) whether it is a fact that the State Government have stood guarantee for 40 lakhs of rupees and that in spite of it, the State Bank of India has not given the necessary finances to restart the Cotton Mills; and

(c) the number of labourers affected by the closure of the Mills and for how long;

(d) whether any interim bonus or lay off charges are sanctioned to the labourers by Government or the Mill owners; and

(e) when the mills are expected to be opened?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) and (b). The management of the mills are still negotiating with the State Bank of India for a loan of Rs. 40 lakhs under the State Government's guarantee.

(c) Both the mills have remained closed from 4th April, 1966 and the total number of labourers affected is 6285.

(d) Information on this point is not readily available.

(e) The mills could re-open as soon as the working capital arrangement with the State Bank of India is finalised.

छात्रों के आन्दोलन के कारण रेलवे सम्पत्ति को हुई क्षति

606. **श्री बड़े :**
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री हु० चा० लिंग रेड्डी :
श्री तुला राम :
श्री रा० स० तिवारी :
श्री विभूति मिश्र :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल के छात्र आन्दोलन से रेलवे सम्पत्ति को बहुत क्षति हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हां तो खण्डवार जितनी क्षति हुई है ; और

(ग) सरकार की इस सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) और (ख). मध्य, पूर्व, उत्तर, पूर्वोत्तर और पश्चिम रेलों पर क्रमश: 30,200; 5,66; 7,300; 4,541 और 10,039 रुपये की क्षति हुई और पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे पर केवल 100 रुपये की नाममात्र की क्षति हुई । आंध्र प्रदेश में इस्पात कारखाने के सिलसिले में जो उपद्रव हुआ और जिसमें विद्यार्थियों ने सक्रिय भाग लिया उसकी वजह से दक्षिण-पूर्व और दक्षिण-मध्य रेलों पर रेल सम्पत्ति को भारी क्षति हुई । यह पता लगाया जा रहा है कि इन रेलों पर कितनी क्षति हुई ।

(ग) रेल परिसर में कानून और व्यवस्था बनाये रखने और रेल सम्पत्ति तथा यात्रियों की जान और उनके माल की रक्षा की जिम्मेवारी राज्य सरकार और राज्य सरकार की रेलवे पुलिस की है । गुंडागर्दी करने, रेल परिसर में और गाड़ियों पर हमला करने और रेल सम्पत्ति को नष्ट करने वाले उपद्रवियों से निपटने के लिए राज्य सरकारें समर्थ प्राधिकारी हैं । इस मामले पर रेल मन्त्री ने मुख्य मन्त्रियों से 20 जुलाई, 1966 को और रेलवे बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष ने 19 जुलाई 1966 को मुख्य सचिवों से दिल्ली में बातचीत की । उन्होंने यह आश्वासन दिया कि बदमाशों और गुंडों से रेल-यात्रियों की जान और उनके माल की और रेल कर्मचारियों तथा रेल सम्पत्ति की सुरक्षा की पूर्ण व्यवस्था की जायेगी ।

Derailment of Madras-Rameshwaram Express

607. Shri Tula Ram:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the engine of the Madras-Rameshwaram Express got derailed on the 8th October, 1966 between Udayampatti and Kumaramangalam on the Trichy-Karaikudi section;

(b) if so, the causes of the accident; and

(c) the total amount of the loss to the railway property?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) Yes.

(b) The cause of the accident is under investigation.

(c) Rupees 170 approximately.

Derailment at Deoria Sadar Station

608. Shri R. S. Tiwary:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a goods train was derailed at Deoria-Sadar Railway Station of the North-Eastern Railway on the 6th October, 1966;

(b) if so, the causes of the derailment; and

(c) the total loss to the railway property?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) The accident occurred on 7th October, 1966.

(b) The cause of the accident is under investigation.

(c) Rupees 8,750 approximately.

Textile Units

609. Shri Kolla Venkaiah: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Southern Indian Mill Owners' Association has requested for moderate assistance to marginal and economically weak textile units;

(b) if so, the number of these units in the country;

(c) the form of assistance requested; and

(d) the action taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Dhanush-kodi Train Disaster

610. Shri Umanath: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some amount still remains to be paid to the claimants of the Dhanushkodi Train disaster, out of the total amount awarded by the Claims Commissioner, Madurai;

(b) if so, the extent of the unpaid amount;

(c) the reasons for the delay in payment; and

(d) the steps taken for expeditious payment of the balance of awarded money?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). Compensation was awarded by the Claims Commissioner to the extent of Rs. 1,96,600, out of which an amount of Rs. 49,580 is unpaid.

(c) and (d). The payment could not be made in all cases by the Claims Commissioner before he relinquished charge of the office. The balance amount has since been deposited in the account of the District Judge, Ramanathapuram at Madurai, who is the ex-officio Claims Commissioner of the area, for making payments.

Accident near Miraj

611. Shri Tula Ram:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Krishnapal Singh:
Shri D. B. Raju:
Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Bade:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some persons were killed and many injured seriously when the 206 Down Poona-Vasco Express met with a major accident on the 10th October, 1966 between Miraj and Mhaisal Railway Stations on the Belgaum—Miraj Section of Hubli Division of the South Central Railway;

(b) if so, the total number of persons killed and injured;

(c) the causes of the accident;

(d) the total amount of loss of the Railway property; and

(e) whether any inquiry has been instituted into the matter, if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) As a result of the accident 10 persons were killed and 118 injured.

(c) and (e). According to the provisional findings of the Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety, Bangalore who held his statutory enquiry into this accident, the accident was due to tampering with track by some unknown persons.

(d) Rupees 2,55,500 approximately.

Remodelling of Bangalore City Railway Station

612. Shri H. C. Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) when the remodelling of the Bangalore city Railway Station was taken up;

(b) the estimated cost thereof with details of the remodelling work going on; and

(c) when the same will be completed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) The work of remodelling of station building at Bangalore City was taken up in the month of October 1964.

(b) The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 75,87,830. The details of the remodelling work going on are as under:

Work on the new station building and road under bridge No. 867, subway, covering over the passenger platform, circulating area and approach road are in progress. Staff quarters and watering arrangement works have been completed.

(c) The work is expected to be completed by September 1967.

Derailments in the Hill Section of N.E.F. Railway

613. Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of derailments which occurred in the Hill Section of the North-East Frontier Railway from 1st April to 15th October, 1966, month-wise; and

(b) the causes thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) The number of derailments which occurred on the Lumding-Badarpur Hill

Section of the Northeast Frontier Railway from 1-4-1966 to 15-10-66 is given below, monthwise:

Month	No. of derailments
April	5
May	6
June	2
July	3
August	—
September	5
October (1-10-66 to 15-10-66)	3
Total	24

(b) Of the 24 derailments, 9 were due to the failure of railway staff, 3 due to the failure of mechanical equipment and 3 were accidental. The causes of the remaining 9 cases how not yet been finalised.

Coal Price Revision Committee

614. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:
Dr. Ranen Sen:

Will the Minister of **Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Trade unions wanted to be associated with Coal Price Revision Committee in order to find the cost of production per ton;

(b) whether they were associated; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) There is at present no Committee by the name 'Coal Price Revision Committee. Government have, however, appointed a Study Group to review the price of coal and coke. Ample opportunity has been given to the representatives of labour to state their point of view before the Study Group.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

North-East Frontier Railway Zonal Users' Consultative Committee

615. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the North-East Frontier Railway Zonal Users' Consultative Committee was held at Malingaon some time back;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed, decisions taken and observations made at the meeting; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The information is under collection and will be laid on the table of the Saba.

Transfer of Class III and IV staff of Northern Railway

616. Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri C. M. Kedaria:
Shri Ramapathi Rao:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Class III and IV ministerial staff of the Northern Railway transferred to the Head Quarters Office, Delhi on administrative grounds after 1952;

(b) the number out of them who have since been allotted Railway quarters on demand;

(c) the number of those who have not so far been allotted quarters despite a demand; and

(d) the steps taken to provide such staff with quarters at an early date?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Pig Iron Plant in Maharashtra

617. Shri Nath Pai:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:

Will the Minister of **Iron and Steel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been approached by the Government of Maharashtra for permission to set up pig iron units in the State;

(b) if so, where they are to be located and what is the annual capacity of the unit; and

(c) the response of Government to this request?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There are two applications—one for 400,000 tonnes per year and the other for 100,000 tonnes per year. The exact location has not been indicated, but possible sites will be in the Districts of Nagpur and Chanda—Ballarpur, Surajgarh & Asthi areas.

(c) Since adequate capacity has been sanctioned to meet the anticipated demand for pig iron in the country by the end of the Fourth Plan, for the present the State Government has been advised not to proceed further with the schemes.

ब्लेड बनाने के कारखाने

618. श्री बड़े :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या उद्योग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय देश में ब्लेड बनाने के कितने कारखाने काम कर रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि ये कारखाने अनुमानतः अधिक दरों पर घटिया किस्म के ब्लेड दे रहे हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा कितने कारखानों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई है और क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री संजीवैया) : (क) बड़े क्षेत्र में पांच कारखाने हैं इसके अतिरिक्त कुछ कारखाने लघु क्षेत्र में भी हैं ।

(ख) से (घ) : सरकार को ब्लेडों की घटिया किस्म अथवा कारखानों द्वारा अधिक मूल्य लिये जाने के बारे में कोई विशेष शिकायत नहीं मिली है । वास्तव में देश में निर्मित ब्लेडों का काफी संख्या में निर्यात सोवियत रूस, मध्य पूर्व, दक्षिण-पूर्व एशिया तथा कुछ अफ्रीकी देशों को किया जाता है ।

Licensing of Industries

619. Shri Tula Ram:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Basumatari:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Shri P. H. Bheel:
Shri Kapur Singh:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have of late been considering the question of further liberalisation of its industrial licensing policy by allowing the existing units to diversify their production by the manufacture of new articles on the basis of existing plant and machinery and by de-licensing more industries; and

(b) if so, Government's decision in the matter?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). So far as diversification of production is concerned, Government's decision has been announced in a Press Note issued on the 27th October 1966. According to this, industrial undertakings, both in the engineering and non-engineering fields, will have the freedom to diversify production by the manufacture of 'new articles' without any licence under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951, provided:

(i) no additional plant & machinery is installed, except *minor* balancing equipment *procured indigenously;*

(ii) no additional expenditure of foreign exchange is involved;

(iii) the diversified production does not exceed 25 per cent of the total production; and

(iv) the diversification does not include certain specified industries in which the small scale sector is substantially interested.

2. The question of de-licensing of more industries is under the active consideration of the Government.

'Work to Rule' Decision by S.Ms. and A.S.Ms.

620. Shri Krishnapal Singh:
Shri Bade:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that over thirty thousand Station Masters and Asstt. Station Masters have decided to work to rule from the 1st December, 1966;

(b) whether this is likely to have effect on passenger and goods traffic; and

(c) the steps Government are taking to avert this strike?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Except for certain communications received from the All India S.Ms. and A.S.Ms. Association, which is an unrecognised Sectional Union Government have no other information, to this effect;

(b) Government do not consider that the passenger and goods traffic should be affected by employees working in accordance with the rules, which they are normally expected to do; and

(c) working to the Rule is not a strike and therefore this question does not arise.

Construction work at Sasthancotta

621. Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri Umanath:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the 1966-67 Kerala Budget provided for construction work at Sasthancotta on the Quilon-Ernakulam Railway line in Kerala State;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the work has not yet been commenced and if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government are aware that the passengers are put to inconveniences due to lack of essential amenities at the station; and

(d) when Government propose to complete the construction work?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Ministry of Railways are informed that no work is proposed in Kerala State budget for construction in Sasthancotta Station premises.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes.

(d) In view of reply to (a) and (b) does not arise.

Seizure of Wrist Watches at Bombay Central Station

622. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Bade:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of wrist watches was seized from a Travelling Ticket Examiner of the Western Railway at Bombay Central Station on the 11th October, 1966;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The Travelling Ticket Examiner was booked for duty by 1 Down Gujarat Mail of 11-10-66. When he arrived at Bombay Central from Borivli, his place of residence, by local train and was about to proceed to the Main Platform, he was detained by some officers of the Special Police Establishment, Bombay who searched his suit-case and found 88 wrist watches and 5 watch straps, all of foreign make. The Special Police Establishment, Bombay after recording his statement have transferred the case to the Customs Department whose enquiries are in progress.

असिस्टेंट रिवेमेंट इन्सपेक्टर का वेतन-क्रम

624. **डा० महादेव प्रसाद : क्या रेलवे** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय रेलों के सब वाणिज्यक विभागों में असिस्टेंट रिवेमेंट इन्सपैक्टरों के पद हैं , और

(ख) यदि हां, तो विभिन्न रेलों में इस पद के वेतन-क्रम क्या हैं तथा वाणिज्यक विभाग में ऐसे पदों के वेतन-क्रम क्या हैं जिन पर काम कर रहे कर्मचारियों को इन पदों पर पदोन्नति दी जाती है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिह) : (क) और (ख). रेल प्रशासनों से सूचना मंगायी जा रही है और यथा समय सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

रेशमी कपड़े का निर्यात

625. **डा० महादेव प्रसाद** : क्या **वाणिज्य** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेशमी कपड़े के निर्यात की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का रेशम निर्यात को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये कोई नए कदम उठाने का विचार है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शफी कुरेशी) : (क) 1966 में (30 सितम्बर, 1966 तक) 182.10 लाख रु० के रेशमी कपड़ों का निर्यात किया गया । 1965 में 244.97 लाख रु० का रेशमी कपड़ा निर्यात किया गया ।

(ख) और (ग). रेशमी कपड़े, परिधान और तैयार वस्तुओं के निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने के लिये सरकार ने निर्यातकों को हाल में कच्चे रेशम और अन्य आवश्यक कच्चे माल का आयात करने की अनुमति दे दी है । इस सम्बन्ध में दी गयी हिदायतों की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी गई है । **[पुस्तकालय में रखी गई । देखिये नं०** LT—7221/66]

Multi-Metal Deposit in Rajasthan

626. **Shri Basumatari:** Will the Minister of **Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a multi-metal deposit has been found in Dariba-Rajpura area of Rajasthan for the first time in India by the Geological Survey of India;

(b) whether it is also a fact that analytical results of samples taken from bore holes have indicated the presence of zinc and lead; and

(c) the estimated quality of ore reserves in tonnes?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) The multi-metal deposit at Dariba in Rajpura area has been located by the Geological Survey of India. A number of such deposits of copper, lead and zinc ores have been reported before, in other States.

(b) and (c). Analysis of samples has indicated the presence of copper, lead and zinc in the ore. The ore reserves have been tentatively estimated at 9.45 million tonnes with an average of 5 to 6 per cent metal content.

Exports to U.K.

627. **Shri Basumatari:** Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the official statistics reveal that the annual average exports to Britain declined from Rs. 1,698,100,000 in the Second Five Year Plan to Rs. 1,604,900,000 in the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir; the average annual exports during the Third Plan amounted to Rs. 160.56 crores (320 million dollars) against Rs. 169.81 crores (338 million dollars) in the Second Plan.

(b) The decline in our exports during the Third Plan period to U.K. was caused mainly because of a fall in exports of tea, raw wool and vegetable oils. There have also been some small decreases in exports of jute bags, woollen carpets and drugs, unmanufactured tobacco and lac. Exports of cotton textiles, jute fabrics and oil cakes went up to the extent of making up about half the shortfall in the exports of the above-mentioned commodities, with the result that there was only a net decline of about Rs. 9 crores ($18 million) per annum.

The sizeable decline in export of tea from India was due to reduction in availability of supplies because of poor crops in certain years, rising domestic consumption, over-stocking in the U.K. market and temporary difficulties caused by the Indo-Pakistan conflict. The decline in raw wool exports has been due to increase in consumption in our domestic industry. The imposition of the 15 per cent import surcharge by the U.K. Government in November, 1964, later reduced to 10 per cent, adversely affected the export of other items.

It may be mentioned, however, that India's total imports from U.K. during the Third Plan period declined at a much faster rate, thus narrowing India's adverse trade gap with U.K. from Rs. 160.87 crores (320 million dollars) for the Second Plan period to Rs. 71.04 crores (142 million dollars) during the Third Plan. Indeed, for the first time in several years, India's trade with the United Kingdom showed a favourable balance of Rs. 3.65 crores (7 million dollars) in the year 1964-65.

The Government of India are keenly alive to the situation arising rrom the decline in our exports to the U.K., and are making vigorous promotional efforts to increase exports to that market not only by stepping up exports of traditional commodities but by diversifying exports and concentrating attention on non-traditional items such as engineering goods, plastics and linoleum goods, processed food products and prepared spices, basic chemicals and pharmaceuticals, marine products, sports goods and chemicals and allied products. Market surveys in respect of certain traditional products have been undertaken and follow up action thereon is under way. Joint export promotion programmes and increasing exports of components and spare parts from joint venture industries are also contemplated in consultation with the U.K. Government. The decision of the U.K. Government to abolish the import surcharge with effect from 30th November is expected to revive to old levels, and even improve to some extent, exports in the commodities which have been affected by the surcharge.

Export of Engineering Goods

628. **Shri Umanath:**
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Imbichibava:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Govenment has been drawn to the recent press statement of the Vice-Chairman of the Engineering Export Promotion Council stating that engineering exports have actually declined since devaluation;

(b) if so, whether the statement is correct and what are the figures of export of engineering goods every month since 1st January, 1966; and

(c) the total value of concessions given to engineering industry by Government since devaluation?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) A statement of exports is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7222/66].

(c) The measures for assistance to exports of Engineering Goods were announced in August last. As per instructions issued, claims in respect of exports made after 5.6.1966, are to be submitted to the Licensing Authorities by the 31st October, 1966. It is not, at this stage, possible to make an assessment of the total value of concessions given to the Engineering Industry.

South-Central Railway Zone

629. Shri Priya Gupta: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the construction of buildings, structures and housing for the staff and Officers of the newly created South-Central Railway Zone;

(b) the capital expenditure involved therein; and

(c) the annual extra recurring expenditure on their maintenance?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) The progress made is as under:—

Office Accommodation

Initial accommodation to the tune of 1,50,000 sq. ft. required to accommodate the Headquarters Office has already been made available from the existing buildings of the Railways and by hiring private accommodation. The new administrative office building consisting of 3 double storeyed blocks and one 7 storeyed block is in progress. The progress of double storeyed blocks is 50 per cent and the work on 7 storeyed block has just begun.

Residential Accommodation

Out of 99 units of various types of quarters to be constructed for officers, 55 units have been completed, 24 units are expected to be completed by 15-11-1966 and the balance 20 units are in an advanced stage of construction.

Out of 1152 units of various types to be constructed for staff, 870 units have been completed, 140 units are expected to be completed by 15-11-66 and the balance 142 units are in an advance stage of construction.

(b) About Rs. 3.20 Crores.

(c) Rs. 4 lakhs approximately.

South-Central Railway Zone

630. Shri Priya Gupta: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the change in circumstances necessitating the creation of the new zone *viz.*, the South Central Railway Zone which is a departure from the principle adopted in 1952 while integrating the Railways?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): The creation of the South Central Railway was necessitated by the need, in the interests of operating efficiency, to relieve the erstwhile Central and Southern Railways of their heavy workload. This does not constitute any departure from the principles adopted in 1951-52 at the time of general regrouping of Railways. In a developing economy, the volume and pattern of traffic keep increasing and changing from time to time, and in the interests of efficiency the workload on the Zonal Railways has to be kept constantly under review.

Distribution of Steel

631. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of **Iron and Steel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the supply of steel to the engineering industries in India is short of their demand;

(b) if so, to what extent it is due to the system of distribution by Hindustan Steel Ltd.; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the distribution arrangements?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Iron and Steel (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) to (c). There is no acute shortage as such but, now and then there is some shortage in certain categories of steel like thick plates, sheets and special steel, due to shortages in indigenous production. A panel for the steel fabricating industry with three zonal sub-committees keeps a watch over and reviews the position with regard to the supply of matching steel. The Joint Plant Committee is apprised of the position with regard to supplies of matching steel whenever necessary and special rolling of critical items are arranged.

The shortage in indigenous prodution in regard to thick plates, sheets and special steels is being made up to the extent possible through imports. Imports have been liberalised in order to meet the raw materials requirements of priority industries. The position is likely to improve further with the increase in the indigenous production of these categories of steel.

Pig Iron Plants

632. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Iron and Steel** be pleased to state:

(a) the programme of installation of pig iron plants during the Fourth Five Year Plan together with their capacities and sites;

(b) how many of the above are to be installed with foreign collaboration; and

(c) whether Government have decided not to allow any foreign collaboration for this purpose in future?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) A list of the approved pig iron schemes in the private|state sector giving capacity and location is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7223/66].

(b) Some amount of equipment is being imported in the case of Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa, Barbil, Kamani Industrial Corporation and Mysore Iron and Steel Ltd..

(c) Government have now decided that pig iron schemes to the extent possible should use standardised blast furnaces manufactured by Heavy Engineering Corporation. It will not, therefore, be necessary to have any imports of conventional blast furnaces or any foreign collaboration.

Manufacture of Lambretta Scooters

633. Shri R. S. Pandey: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the quality of Lambretta Scooters, as manufactured recently has much deteriorated;

(b) whether it is also a fact that many complaints have been received from the customers about this fact; and

(c) if so, whether Government have taken any action in the matter?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) No, Sir. Government have not come across any evidence to suggest that the quality of Lambretta scooters has deteriorated recently.

(b) and (c). A few complaints had been received. These have been brought to the notice of the manufacturers by the Directorate General of Technical Development for remedial action.

Railway Line from Dharmanagar to Subroom in Tripura

634. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Tripura Legislative Assembly, in a Resolution, requested the Central Government to take up construction of Railway line from Dharmanagar to Subroom in Tripura;

(b) whether Government have taken any step in the matter; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) to (c). No specific request from the Tripura Legislative Assembly has been received for extension of rail communication facilities from Dharmanager to Subroom in Tripura. The Tripura Government, however, have been requesting for extension of the Kalkalighat-Dharmanagar line further into Tripura. In view of the limited availability of funds, it is difficult at this stage to say whether it will be possible to take up any new constructions in this area during the Fourth Plan period.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO U.S.Q. No. 3688 DATED 15-4-1966 REGARDING ZONAL MATCH MANUFACTURING CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): In my reply to part (b) of Unstarred Question No. 3688 given in Lok Sabha on the 15th April, 1966, I stated as follows:

> "The main object of the proposed society is to start a composite factory comprising of dipping as well as manufacture of splints and veneers."

In accordance with the information since received from Kerala Government, the reply to part (b) of the question referred to above should be as follows:

> "The main object of the proposed society is the marketing of produce from members."

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12 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. Speaker: As the Members might have seen from the list of business, the Home Minister will be making a statement regarding banning cow slaughter at 6 O'Clock. After that, Mr. T. N. Singh will make a statement on the Fifth Steel Plant; Mr. T. N. Singh has told me that he can make it in the evening.

Now papers to be laid on the Table.

12.01½ hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORTS OF HINDUSTAN SALTS LIMITED AND SAMBHAR SALTS LIMITED

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report of the Hindustan Salts Limited, Jaipur, for the year 1964-65 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(ii) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7201/66].

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report of the Sambhar Salts Limited, Jaipur, for the Year 1964-65 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(ii) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7202/66].

EXPORT OF REFRACTORY BRICKS (INSPECTION) RULES

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:

(1) The Export of Refractory Bricks (Inspection) Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. S.O. 2517 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd August, 1966, under sub-section (3) of section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963.

(2) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7203/66].

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON COST OF PRODUCTION OF STEEL

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Committee on Cost of Production of Steel. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7204/66].

ANNUAL REPORT ON COIR BOARD ETC.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report on the activities of the Coir Board and the working of the Coir Industry Act, 1953 for the year 1965-66 under sub-section (1) of section 19 of the Coir Industry Act, 1953.

(2) A copy of the Certificated Accounts of the Coir Board, Ernakulam, for the year 1965-66 and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 17 of the Coir Industry Act, 1953.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7205/66].

(3) A copy of the Woollen Textiles (Production and Distribution control) Third Amendment Order, 1966, published in Notification No. S.O. 2787 in Gazette of India dated the 7th September, 1966, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7206/66].

(4) A cpoy of Notification No. 16354/66/K2/RD published in Kerala Gazette dated the 6th September, 1966, making certain amendment to the Kerala Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Rules 1964, under sub-section (5) of section 43 of the Kerala weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958 read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the Vide-President, discharging the functions of the President, in relation to the State of Kerala. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7207/66].

12.03 hrs.

SEEDS BILL

(i) REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE

Shri S. C. Samanta (Tamluk): I present the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for regulating the quality of certain seeds for sale, and for matters connected therewith, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): I rise on a point of clarification.

Mr. Speaker: On this item?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Yes, on this item. You will be pleased to see, and so will the House, I am sure, that the Seeds Bill which was introduced as far back as 1964 has at last

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reached a stage of some sort of maturrity and come before the House. The Select Committee at its sitting after the last session decided that, lest the labours of the Committee should become infructuous, the Government should be obliged, compelled—if it cannot be persuaded—to see to it and ensure that the Seeds Bill as reported by the Select Committee is taken up in this session and must be passed. You were pleased to give your consent also to the Select Committee going on tour all over India on the clear understanding—so were we told in the Committee—that the Seeds Bill would be taken up in this session and passed. Now I find from the list of business, tentative business . . .

Mr. Speaker: When the Minister makes the statement of business, he might ask for that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It has not found a place even in the tentative list of business.

Mr. Speaker: Let the Minister make the statement of business. That is the proper occasion when it can be raised.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will you permit me at that time?

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Mr. Samanta.

(ii) EVIDENCE

Shri S. C. Samanta: I lay on the Table a copy of the evidence given before the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for regulating the quality of certain seeds for sale, and for matters connected therewith, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

In this connection I would beg of you to put before the Government that all the members of the Select Committee were of the opinion that Government and the Speaker would be requested, so that this Bill is taken up during this session.

12.05 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE— *contd.*

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 7th November, 1966, will consist of:—

(1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.

(2) Consideration and passing of:

The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1966, as reported by the Joint Committee.

The Constitution (Twenty-first Amendment) Bill, 1966.

The Metal Corporation of India (Acquisition of Undertaking) Bill, 1966.

The Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1966.

The Employees State Insurance (Amendment) Bill, 1965.

(3) Further consideration and passing of the Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Bill, 1965, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

(4) Consideration and passing of the Jawaharlal Nehru University Bill, 1965, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

(5) Discussion and voting on:

Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1966-67.

Demands for Excess Grants (General) for 1963-64

Mr. Speaker: Both Shri Kamath and Shri S. C. Samanta have suggested that the Seeds Bill may be taken up during this session.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): This is the first of the four weekly statements that he will make in this session. I find that the Seeds Bill does not find a place in the business for next week. But I would invite your attention to the Bulletin—Part II issued on the eve of the session where 27 Bills have been listed as the tentative list of business for this session, but neither the Seeds Bill which is now becoming a bit seedy—and I think it will go to seed very shortly, unless you, Sir, step in and intervene,—nor the Patents Bill over which the hon. Minister flared up the other day needlessly, nor the Judges (Inquiry) Bill which also goes back to 1964 and on which the Joint Committee had laboured hard for the last so many months, has been placed in the list of business for this session. I hope you will be able to persuade, if not compel, him to include these Bills in the business for this session.

The next point is that . . .

Mr. Speaker: Only points need be mentioned.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am mentioning just points only and nothing else.

I reminded you last session, and even before that during the budget session also, of a part-discussed annual report of the Central Vigilance Commission, first discussed, last November and left hanging in mid-air half-way through. Nothing has been heard of it since then, and corrupt men have been included in the Punjab Cabinet . . .

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): No, no.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The last point that I would like to make with the deepest deference to you is a point or issue which I have been raising for the last, I believe, two years or so; and you have been good enough to accord very sympathetic consideration to that issue. I raised it last session and last year, again during the last budget session and once again in the monsoon session of this year, and now again in this winter session, I would crave your indulgence for a couple of minutes in regard to that. That, Sir, is the issue pertaining to the Demands for Grants on account of . . .

Mr. Speaker: That cannot be raised now.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I have been raising it only on Fridays, and every time you have permitted me to raise it. And I have written to you also, and according to your instruction, I am . . .

Mr. Speaker: I know that. He has been raising it, and I have also been pursuing it. But this is not the time when it can be raised.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But you have permitted me in the past to raise it on similar occasions. There is, therefore, a precedent here, and you cannot suddenly override the precedent; I am sorry to say that; every Friday, you have permitted me in the past to raise it. It would not take even half a minute to mention it. Unless article 113, I believe, has become defunct or *functus articulo*—I do not know whether to say *functus officio* or *functus articulo*—this article must be implemented. Just as the Demands for Grants on account of Lok Sabha are being scrutinised by a three-man committee of this House, that article imposes an obligation upon the House—we are not anxious to assume a privilege to ourselves—a constitutional obligation upon this House to scrutinise all the Demands, including the Demands on account of Rajya Sabha. I wrote to you during the interregnum, and you were kind enough to assure me that you were pursuing the matter with the Chairman of Rajya Sabha. There is nothing personal against either the Chairman or against the Rajya Sabha even. This is a constitutional issue, and I hope you will solve this issue, during your tenure; you have solved so many other problems, and you have given very wise rulings in your time, and I hope that during your tenure of office you will solve this issue also which has become needlessly thorny and need-

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lessly complicated, by the attitude of the other House or the other place; I do not know why they stand in the way. There is nothing against the Chairman. Why should they be so sensitive and so touchy about it?

Mr. Speaker: No speeches should be made now.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Not you, I said 'the other House' and not 'you'. The other House and the Chairman is toucy about it. Why?

Mr. Speaker: He should finish now. Shri Bagri.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I hope that during your tenure of this office you will see that we arrive at a satisfactory solution of this.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : मैं भारत के क्षेत्रफल का सवाल उठाना चाहता हूं। पिछले अधिवेशन से पहले वाले अधिवेशन में आखिरी वक्त पर यह कह कर इस सवाल को समाप्त कर दिया गया था कि आने वाले अधिवेशन के अन्दर इसको सब से पहले लिया जाएगा, इस पर सबसे पहले चर्चा की जाएगी। लेकिन पूरा सत्र चलता रहा, पिछला अधिवेशन शुरू हुआ और खत्म भी हो गया लेकिन इस प्रश्न को नहीं लिया गया। इनको लेकर बहुत भारी आशंका देश में विद्यमान है। देश के अन्दर आशंका पैदा हो रही है कि यह भारतीय भूमि कहां और कैसे चली गई है। क्या कारण है कि सरकार इसके ऊपर लोक सभा में चर्चा नहीं करती है और लोक सभा में इसका स्पष्टीकरण नहीं किया जाता है। देश की अखण्डता पर इसकी वजह से बड़ा खतरा पैदा हो रहा है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस पर चर्चा करने के लिए समय दिया जाए।

इसके अलावा मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि कल जो बिजिनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी की रपट रखी गई थी, जिसमें कहा गया था कि क्वेश्चन आवर के बाद आध घंटे से ज्यादा चर्चा न हो...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह अभी बाद में आयेगी।

श्री बागड़ी : मैं उसकी तरफ पहले ही इशारा कर देना चाहता हूं ताकि वह खुद ही उसको वापस ले लें, ताकि झगड़ा न बढ़े। वह एक गलत बात होगी। अगर उस को वापस नहीं लिया जायेगा तो श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह अपने पैरों पर खुद कुल्हाड़ी मारेंगे।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, चौथी लोक सभा के चुनाव से पहले यह संसद् का आखिरी अधिवेशन है। इसलिए यह उचित और आवश्यक है कि कुछ राष्ट्रीय महत्व के प्रश्नों को इस अन्तिम अधिवेशन में मुख्य रूप से लिया जाना चाहिए। विशेष रूप से जैसे विद्यार्थियों और अध्यापकों का प्रश्न है। आपने अविश्वास प्रस्ताव के साथ अध्यापकों और विद्यार्थियों के प्रश्न को जोड़ कर यह चाहा है कि उस प्रश्न के महत्व को घटा दिया जाये। मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार अध्यापकों और विद्यार्थियों के प्रश्न को पृथक् रूप से ले और उस पर स्वतन्त्र रूप से बहस रखी जाये।

आप को स्मरण होगा कि पिछले अधिवेशन में सीमा सुरक्षा से सम्बन्धित बहस अधूरी रह गई थी। उस समय यह आश्वासन दिया गया था कि उसको इस अधिवेशन में लिया जायेगा। लेकिन संसद्-कार्य मन्त्री के वक्तव्य से ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि सरकार सीमा सुरक्षा के प्रश्न को महत्व नहीं देना चाहती है। मैं चाहता हूं कि सीमा सुरक्षा सम्बन्धी उस अधूरी बहस को इस अधिवेशन में ले लिया जाये।

गौरक्षा के सम्बन्ध में हम शाम को श्री नन्दा का वक्तव्य सुनेंगे । अगर उसमें कोई आशाजनक बातें होंगी, तो हमें कोई शिकायत नहीं होगी, अन्यथा हम चाहेंगे कि इस राष्ट्रीय महत्व के प्रश्न पर चर्चा हो ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री वारियर ।

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या आप मेरी तरफ ध्यान नहीं देंगे ? मैं शुरू से खड़ा हूं । आखिर आप मेरे ऊपर इतने नाराज क्यों हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आपके लीडर को बुलाया है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : इस में दल की कोई बात नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हर एक दल को अपना अपना स्पोक्समैन बना देना चाहिए ।

मैं एक-एक दल के छः-छः सदस्यों को नहीं बुला सकता हूं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : हर एक सदस्य सुझाव दे सकता है । आप ने पहले कई दफा ऐसा कहा है ।

Shri Warior (Trichur): Even now Government have not come to a decision regarding the Patents Bill. We in the Joint Committee of all shades of opinion know what happened in the Committee for the last few months. We know how much interest has been taken by up foreign interests from New York down to Delhi. Lakhs of rupees have been spent on investigation of the matter, on the examination, and by evidence taken and other work. Everything is coming to a futile end now.

So Government must take a decision on the Bill. This Bill has come after another Bill which got lapsed in 1954. I want to know from Government whether they take it as an important measure, and whether they would give us a firm promise that it will be taken up and disposed of during this session itself.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): The Administrative Reforms Commission has submitted its interim report. Along with it, it has also favoured us with a draft Bill that would make it easy for Government to come to some decision and also to implement it by introducing that Bill here with whatever modifications they deem fit and getting it passed this session. I would like to know the intentions of Government in this matter. They have had enough notice of the recommendations of that Commission, and after having looked into it themselves a little more carefully than we called, they have deemed it fit to publish it and also lay it on the Table and make it available to us.

So I ask whether they would introduce that Bill as it is or as amended as they would like during the course of this session and whether it is their purpose to try and get it passed during this session so that when we go to the polls, the attitude of the Government as well as the Opposition would be known to the electorate in regard to the behaviour or misbehaviour of Ministers and others below them.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोद ापने शिक्षा आयोग की रपट के सम्बन्ध में । एक प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत किया है । कोठारी क ान ने छः-सात सौ सफहों की अपनी रपट पेश की है । आज समूचे देश में छात्रों का आ दोलन चल रहा है । इसलिए आप की मार्फत सदन-नेता से मेरी विनती है कि वह इस प्रस्ताव को तुरन्त चर्चा के लिये ले लें ।

मेरे नेता ने भी कहा है और मैं भी क्षेत्रफल सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव के बारे में निवेदन करना चाहता हूं । बजट सेशन के अन्त में आपने यह

[श्री मधु लिमये]

निर्णय दिया कि अगले सत्र में, अर्थात् बरसाती सत्र में, उस को तुरन्त लिया जायेगा। उस को बरसाती सत्र में भी नहीं लिया गया। अगर अध्यक्ष के शब्द का इस तरह अनादर होगा, तो क्या आप इस को बर्दाश्त करेंगे ? मैं आप का ध्यान नियम 189 और 190 की ओर खींचना चाहता हूं। नियम 189 इस प्रकार है :

> "If the Speaker admits notice of a motion and no date is fixed for the discussion of such motion, it shall be immediately notified in the Bulletin with the heading: "No-Day-Yet Named Motions."

नियम 190 इस प्रकार है :

> "The Speaker may, after considering the state of business in the House and in consultation with the Leader of the House, allot a day or days or part of a day for the discussion of any such motion."

मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि आप सदन-नेता से केवल सलाह-मश्वरा कर के यह रख सकते हैं। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि आप को पूरा अधिकार है और आप अपने शब्द को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए इस का इस्तेमाल करें।

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy (Koppal): It seems pressure tactics and violent activities are the rule of the day with this Congress Government. So, may I know from you whether at any time this Government is going to discuss the inter-State water disputes which I have been bringing to your notice so many times.

Secondly, this Government has appointed an one-man commission to go into the Mysore-Maharashtra border question without fixing any terms of reference, without giving any mandate or indication of national policy to that Commission. This is very important. It is necessary to have a national policy on a village basis or any other basis. Both Mysore and Maharashtra Governments have failed to fix the terms of reference, and the Central Government also have not given any terms of reference. On that again between the States very bad feelings will spread out.

So, I want to know if they want to solve it only with violent activity. That is also what the people are thinking about it, this is the impression throughout the country. So, I request them to consider this.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): For some time past this has been noticed, and it is easily noticeable, that select committees and joint committees are appointed, the time of the Members is wasted and a lot of expenditure is incurred, with the net result that at the end, after six months, eight months, one year or two years, all the efforts come to naught. I draw your attention to the act that the report on the Patents Bill has already been submitted. Anxiety has been shown by several Members that this Bill must come before the House now, but there is absolutely no mention about the Patents Bill in the business disclosed for the next week.

This has happened too often. You know on the Christian Marriage Bill also we wasted two years taking evidence, coming to a decision, formulating the clauses and submitting the report on the clauses, but it has been shelved. I think the Government must make up their mind whether they will pursue a particular Bill that has been placed before the House or not pursue it. Otherwise, it is waste of time, waste of money, waste of energy, and then it creates unnecessary feelings against the Government for nothing.

So, I think that the Patents Bill at least, since it has already been reported upon by the Joint Committee, ought to have been included.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): I only want to reinforce the request that has already been made for finding time for discussing the interim report of

the Administrative Reforms Commission which I think is of great importance to the country and we should not adjourn without discussing that report.

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मुझ से श्री मधु लिमये यह झगड़ा करने लग गए थे कि यह हर एक मेम्बर का हक है। हक तो मैं किसी का छीनना नहीं चाहता। लेकिन यहां आठ-दस ग्रुप हैं। जब मैं एक को शुरू करता हूं तो आठ दस को बुलाना पड़ता है। लेकिन जब एक ही ग्रुप से दो-दो तीन-तीन बोलें तो बहुत मुश्किल हो जायेगी, बहुत ज्यादा वक्त लग जायगा।

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : मेरे को भी देना था, लेकिन आपने नहीं दिया, तो मैं नहीं बोला।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैं आप का तो जिक्र नहीं कर रहा हूं।

तो मैं आप से दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि जो बात कहनी हो वह एक एक मेम्बर कह दे तो मुख्तसर हो जाय और बात भी जल्दी हो जाय और दूसरे एक चीज अगर कही जाय तो उसको दोहराने की जरूरत नहीं है क्योंकि यह तो नोटिस में लाना है और जवाब लेना है कि यह मामला लिया जाय। एक बार एक बात कह दी जाय तो उस को दोहराने की जरूरत नहीं है।

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): On the floor of the House, individual Members may feel that different subjects should be taken up. It may not be very practical.

श्री मधु लिमये : लेकिन एक बात मैं कहना चाहता हूं। जो व्यक्तिगत सदस्यों के प्रस्ताव हैं क्या उन के बारे में उन को कहने की इजाजत नहीं है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो कुछ कहना है एक मेम्बर कह दे।

श्री मधु लिमये : व्यक्तिगत जो प्रस्ताव होते हैं उन के बारे में तो कहने का उन को अख्तियार है।

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: At the outset I would like to make it clear that the Government is as anxious as the Members of the Opposition to find time for the Seeds Bill and the Patents Bill. I can give an assurance to the House through you, Sir, somehow or the other we must find time for these two Bills. My friend Mr. Kamath has mentioned the Select Committee's report on the Seeds Bill and he asked why no mention was made in the Bulletin. It is so because by that time the Select Committee had not submitted its report. We shall, with the co-operation of our friends opposite particularly, try to find time for these two Bills. We must understand this is practically the last session. This is the penaltimate session. This is the last session if we do not take into consideration the lame duck session. Of course the consensus, if I can use that word today, in the House is that because the elections are coming very soon......

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Do not worry about the elections.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: You are a brave man and you may not worry but many weaker people like us do worry about elections. Therefore, we are thinking of not extending this session beyond the scheduled time, 2nd December. The other alternative which we have chosen and which the House has accepted is that we shall sit late if necessary to push through these two Bills. If we have to sit even later, we shall try to do so but it may not be possible to extend the session.

Shri Hari Vishnu Khamath: Judges Enquiry Bill?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I am now saying about these two Bills. I shall also consider the Judges Enquiry Bill. We have said repeatedly that we shall try to find time for the

Patents and Seeds Bill and we shall make our best efforts in co-operation with the Members opposite.. (*Interruptions.*)

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South-West): If we have to find time for these two Bills to be passed, why should not they be given higher priority in the list of business?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: We have put on the agenda items of business which we have to push through; otherwise Government will be at a standstill. Because of want of time, we have dropped many important Bills and some of our Cabinet Colleagues were feeling strongly about these Bills but we cannot help it. If the hon. Members care to go through the agenda, these items are an absolute must.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): The Nehru University Bill may wait for three months.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: The Banaras Hindu University Bill is also hanging fire. In the Rajya Sabha it has been passed, but what else do they want? (*Interruption*) I have said that we shall make all efforts to have the Patents Bill and the Seeds Bill passed. What more assurance do you want? You want that they should be taken up today and finished today? (*Interruption*).

Shri Surendranath Dwivedi: The assurance that we want is that you must give priority to these two Bills, over bills relating to the universities.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: We shall not allow these two bills to lapse. Then about student unrest and other things, you have already said that these things could be covered by the no-confidence motion that is being now discussed. If you find that sufficient discussion has not taken place about these subjects with regard to unrest and so on, it will be for you to decide whether you will allot a further special time additional time, for them.

श्री मधु लिमये : एजूकेशन कमीशन, शिक्षा आयोग की 700 पेज की रिपोर्ट है, उस के बारे में कब आयेगा ?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिन्हा : अब मुझे कह लेने दीजिए ।

सवाल यह है कि क्यों नहीं हुआ उसको मैं इस वक्त नहीं बताना चाहता हू कि क्यों लेजिस्लेशन कम हुआ, इस को हर एक आदमी जानता है कि पिछले सेशन में क्यों नहीं कर सके ।

श्री मधु लिमये : आपकी अयोग्यता के कारण । इस का लांछन इधर न लगाइए ।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिन्हा : मैंने किसी का नाम नहीं लिया । लेकिन अंग्रेजी में एक कहावत है, टु सम पीपुल दि कैप फिट्स ।

श्री मधु लिमये : टोपी आप के सिर पर है । यह बिलकुल आपकी ही अयोग्यता के कारण हुआ है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बोलते ही न रहिए ।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिन्हा : मैं गलत वादा नहीं कर सकता । इस सेशन में यह रिपोर्ट नहीं आ सकती है । इतनी बड़ी रिपोर्ट है, हम ने कंसर्न्ड मिनिस्टर से भी पूछा, वह भी कहते हैं कि इस में टाइम लगेगा । .... (व्यवधान) जो बात है वह मैं कहता हूं, आप उसको मानिए या न मानिए ।

वाटर डिस्प्यूट और उसके बारे में भी कहा गया

I would like to say the same thing which I have said about the other matters: that you cannot have a very high priority in this session of four weeks.

सीमा सुरक्षा वाले बारे में कहा उन्होंने, वह स्टेटमेंट है । एरिया वाला स्टेटमेंट कर चुके हैं, बागड़ी साहब ने सवाल उठाया है । उस का कुछ स्टेटमेंट उन्होंने किया भी है । अगर उस को और कुछ मुनासिब समझेंगे कहना तो मैं उन से दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि वह उसे बता दें । . . . . (व्यवधान)

श्री बागड़ी : जब अध्यक्ष ने एलान किया है कि तुरन्त इस पर चर्चा चलेगी और इसके ऊपर सदन विचार करेगा तो वह होना चाहिए बयान कोई माने नहीं रखता ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने क्या कहा है मैं देख लूंगा ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना): विजिलेंस कमेटी के बारे में ?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिन्हा : विजिलेंस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट का पार्ट थर्ड रह गया है । उस को सब से प्रायरिटी देंगे । . . (व्यवधान) . . . . ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफार्म्स के बारे में

A draft Bill has been sent round to all the Chief Ministers; they are being contacted.

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्षेत्रफल के बारे में जो संसदीय मंत्री ने कहा है वही मैं कह रहा हूं, जो वचन आपका सदन के अन्दर दिया हुआ है उस के बारे में भी मंत्री महोदय इतना अज्ञानपूर्ण जवाब दे रहे हैं . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कहा कि मैं भी उस को देख लेता हूं ।

Shri Kamath has raised a point and he wants an explanation from me.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Not explanation, but clarification.

Mr. Speaker: He wanted to know why it has taken so long, and what has happened. It is an explanation. I owe an explanation. There is no harm in that. I had had consultations with the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha and he feels that Rajya Sabha is not prepared to have their accounts examined by a Committee composed solely of Members of this House. If this House can agree to a Joint Committee of both the Houses, then both accounts might be examined.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is what he says.

Mr. Speaker: Yes; Now, if the Leader of the House takes it up, then probably he might persuade his own people there, because the Chairman called some Members of the Rajya Sabha and they could not agree. So, we had made a request to the Leader of the House last time also and I will repeat that it is a question which probably can be settled through him and not through me. So, I will ask him.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I will only submit, Sir, in all humility, that what the Chairman says is, unfortunately, in conflict with the provisions of the Constitution. I hope you will agree with me, Sir, there.

Mr. Speaker: Probably, the hon. Member would remember, when he had made the appeal to the Leader of the House that he should get it settled, when he has got the majority in both the Houses, I had said the settlement should be in conformity with the Constitution. I had said that and I stick to that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is almost like saying that the Home Minister does not want his Demands to be discussed here. I, therefore, submit it is nothing personal against Rajya Sabha or the Chairman, it is an obligation under the Constitution. Let them amend the Constitution if they want to. Virtually this is what it means.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): Sir, this matter has been hanging fire for a long time. A very positive constitutional obligation is imposed. Politically speaking. . . . (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Sir, I was submitting that a very positive constitutional obligation is involved and has been hanging fire for many months. This is a matter in which political commonsense might be injected by the Leader of the House to the party members of either House. That is a different matter. As far as the constitunal question is concerned, we can not leave it to the tender mercies of a political leader who is finding his own following rather intransigent on an obvious constitutional issue. There fore, I want to know, as a Member of this House, and you also, pre-emenently, do want to know, as Speaker of Lok Sabha, why, when here is a constitutional obligation incumbent on Lok Sabha, to which we are ready even to turn a blind eye to a certain extent, for months over months this matter is hanging fire because the political commonsense settlement by these gentlemen over there is not forthcoming because they have no control over the party. There is complete anarchy and chaos in that organisation. Therefore, when constitutional obligations are involved you have to put your foot dwn. Somebody has to do it, or let the Supreme Court be asked to do something about it.

Shri Sheo Narain (Bansi): Sir, this is a question which concerns about ten crores of people of this country. This is a very important Bill, the Bill for the revision of the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Mr. Speaker: What is he referring to? That is a different matter altogether.

I have said that I have made an appeal to the Leader of the Opposition. If that last effort also fails them this House is sovereign to take any action under the provisions of the Constitution.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): We are sovereign to dissolve the Rajya Sabha.

Mr. Speaker: I am not saying that. I am only saying that this House is sovereign and it can decide what course of action it should take in conformity with the provisions of the Constitution.

12.33 hrs.

RE: MOTIONS ON FIFTIETH REPORT OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Mr. Speaker: Now, I have just entered on the List of Business items 10, 11 and 12. Before they are taken up I would advise the leaders of the groups and the Leaders of the House to sit together just to see if some understanding and agreement canbe reached, because if it is taken up immediately here and then again some divergence arise probably it might make matters more difficult. Therefore, I would request, if it is acceptable, that the leaders of the groups might sit with the Leader of the House and they might just try to come to some settlement.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): And with you, Sir, because you are also concerned.

Mr. Speaker: I am prepared. I have no objection.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): May I humbly submit, Sir, that we visualised that some such proposal might come from you and, therefore, we had given sufficient notice yesterday, immediately, at 3.00 p.m. We saw to it that letters were addressed to you and to the Leader of the House. I am not disclosing any secret if I say that the Leader of the House was good enough at least to call me in the evening about the same matter. He suggested that before the House meets there should be or there will be a meeting, probably convened by you, so that the leaders of all parties may meet and decide this matter. Nothing has been done. Coming to suggestion itself, what does it amount to? What has been suggested in this motion is that the Business Advisory Committee should consider this matter. Now, in the BAC all parties are represented, and what you want is only a meeting of all parties to discuss this. So, both amount to the same thing. Therefore, why do they not agree to refer it to the BAC, when in essence it is the same thing?

Mr. Speaker: I have just to inform the hon. Members that the Leader of the House did ask me that I should convene a meeting of the leaders of groups. But for reasons which I could explain only in that meeting, I have not called that meeting. I will explain the reasons there; I need not do it just now. So, if some blame attaches, it is to me, because I have not called the meeting. The Leader of the House did request me to convene the meeting at 9-30 a.m. today. I have not been able to do that and I will explain the reason later.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): This is rather a belated idea. Are there such things as leaders of groups? Is the Leader of the House aware of their existence? Are you supposed to be aware of them? How was it that without giving any notice at all, to any of us, as leaders, or to any of us in the party, even to the members of the BAC, this proposal was flung upon them at the last moment? Why were not any of you, either the Leader of the House or the Speaker, aware of the simple courtesy of taking us into consultation and getting our views?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: False prestige.

Shri Ranga: We have discussed so many times about the behaviour or misbehaviour of the Ministers and also so many people in this House and you were good enough to send out so many people and so many leaders. Now, do you mean to say that we should be treated in this very shabby manner, to put it at the least? I was not present in the House yesterday and I was not aware that such an important thing was going to be decided upon here, in this House itself. In my absence, it was forced upon us, and the walk-out was also forced upon the opposition. I had no opportunity of guiding my own party members whether they should walk-out or not. Sir, as you know, ordinarily we are not in favour of walk out, and yet we had to resort to walk-out just because of the failure on the part of the Chair as well as the Leader of the House in yesterday's affair. I am sorry, I have to make these observations. Only because you found it not possible to call the meeting before now; you now take cognisance of the existence of these poor men in the opposition.

Mr. Speaker: Without entering into any controversy about the words that he has uttered, I would again....

Shri Ranga: I do not think I used any phrase or words that are objectionable. The manner in which we have been treated is a thing for which explanation is needed.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मेरी बात सून लें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले मेरी बात सून लें । मैंने दरख्वास्त की है कि आप बैठ जायें । अगर पसन्द करें तो बैठ जायें, अगर न पसन्द करें और चाहते हों कि इस को इसी वक्त पुट करुं, तो मैं उसके लिये भी तैयार हूं । लेकिन मैं इस को अच्छा नहीं समझता हूं कि इस को इस तरह से पुट किया जाये ।

श्री त्यागी (देहरा दून) : क्या कल वाला मामला फिर उठाया जा रहा है ।

श्री बागड़ी : जरूर उठाया जा रहा है, त्यागी जी ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी (हमीरपुर) : जिस पर सदन ने निर्णय ले लिया है, वह बात नहीं उठाई जा सकती है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब इतना नाराज होने की क्या बात है, मुझ पर इल्जाम लगाया जा रहा है, लेकिन लीडर आफ़ दी हाउस से तो पूछिये ।

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : इन को निकाल दीजिये, अध्यक्ष महोदय ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह विषय एजेण्डे में है और लीडर आफ दी हाउस की मर्जी से है, मेरी मर्जी से नहीं है, इस लिये मुझ पर इल्जाम नहीं लगा सकते हैं ।

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Once a decision has been taken by the House, how can it be taken up again?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह फिर भी बेहतर होगा कि हम और आप बैठ जायें, जिस वक्त नान-आफिशियल बिजनेस शुरू होता है, उस वक्त इस को ले सकता हूं ।

श्री बागड़ी : आप मेरी बात सुन लें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस पर बहस नहीं चलेगी ।

श्री मधु लिमये : यदि बहस नहीं चाहते हैं, तो इस प्रस्ताव को ले लीजिये, सब की बात सुन लीजिये ।

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Once a decision is taken, how can it be reopened?

Mr. Speaker: You can ask the Leader of the House this question. You cannot ask me for that.

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले सुन लें फिर आप अपनी राय दें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब अतौर बहस यहां नहीं चलेगी ।

श्री बागड़ी : बहस नहीं है आप सुन लें । अगर आप बहस नहीं चाहते तो आप प्रस्ताव ले लीजिये । प्रस्ताव आप को रना होगा ।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It is a very important matter and I would suggest that the House be adjourned for half an hour. Let us meet and then arrive at a decision. They should agree to it.

Mr. Speaker: If they want it earlier, we can sit, say, at 1 o'clock.

श्री बागड़ी : अभी क्यों नहीं लेते हैं ? जब यह निर्णय होता है तो आप को ऐंतराज क्या है इस पर जबकि पहले प्रस्ताव आ गया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय बैठ जाइये । मैं इस पर बहस नही सुनना चाहता ।

श्री बागड़ी : बहस तो होगी ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय बहस हो चुकी कल ।

श्री बागड़ी : आप राय क्या देते हो जब बहस हो चुकी ।

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): The suggestion that has emanated from you is a good suggestion. It is desirable that the unnecessary heat that has been created may be cooled down. Though there is justification for some people being annoyed on this side, your suggestion is a very wise suggestion. As Shri Kamath has suggested, till we meet let us carry on as it is and you may decide at what hour we meet, either today or tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker: I am prepared to meet just now.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Your advice is acceptable without prejudice to my right to revive it and to move the motion in case no settlement is arrived at.

Mr. Speaker: This would not be affected.

श्री मधु लिमये : अभी सदन् को स्थगित किया जाय।

Shri G. N. Dixit (Etawah): On a point of order, Sir. I refer to rule 338. My submission is that the motion was put to the House and it was decided by this House yesterday Whatever may happen outside of the House in the conference or talks, so far as this House is concerned, in view of rule 338, the valuable time of the House should not be taken on a motion which was decided yesterday because no motion can be taken up on which this House has come to a decision in a session.

Shri Tyagi: We are compromising.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member would realise that this is exactly the motion that is on the Order Paper. I have already made it clear that the blame should not be thrown entirely upon me that I have got it entered and that I want to re-open it. It was done in consultation with the Leader of the House. Why should he not take the responsibility? Members of the Congress Party are all accusing me.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Leader of the House is not the House.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): When your department sent this notice of Shri Kamath to me for my consent that it should be put on the Agenda, I gave my consent because I did not want to shut it out. But that does not mean that we have accepted it.

श्री बागड़ी : तो क्या चुस्की दे रहे थे अगर मंजूर नहीं कर रहे थे? अगर मंजूर नहीं कर रहे थे तो और क्या कर रहे थे?

Mr. Speaker: Then, when do we meet—at 1 or 1-30? Which is convenient to the Leader of the House.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Any time at 3 or 4 o'clock.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Why not at 2 o'clock?

Mr. Speaker: If it is convenient to all, I have no objection. Then, I will request the leaders to come to my room at 2 o'clock—I am requesting the Leader of the House as well—in order to find some solution.

12.45 hrs.

MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS—*Contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the Motion of No-Confidence in the Council of Ministers.

श्री मा० ला० द्विवेदी (हमीरपुर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप की आज्ञा से एक शब्द कहना चाहता था कि कल मैं ने अपने भाषण में एक, दो शब्द ऐसे इस्तेमाल किये थे जिनको कि संसदीय परम्परा के अनुसार उचित नहीं समझा जा सकता जैसे गद्दार** इत्यादि और मैं उनको वापिस लेता हूं।

Mr. Speaker: That will be considered as withdrawn.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Let the House know what the words are.

**See hon. Member's speech on the subject in Debates, dated 3-11-66

Mr. Speaker: That is on record.

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : यह मालूम तो होना चाहिये कि क्या क्या शब्द वापिस लिये जा रहे हैं ?

Mr. Speaker: This debate would continue up to 3-30 today and the Prime Minister would reply on Monday. The Mover also shall have his right of reply.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): Will we have had 12 hours by that time?

Mr. Speaker: It will be 13 hours.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: How would you expunge the words if you do not know what they are?

Mr. Speaker: There is no question of expunction. He has withdrawn them.

Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur) *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: He might come and take the Chair. Shri Dwivedy.

12.46 hrs.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Sir, we have discussed this motion of no-confidence rather in an atmosphere surcharged with emotion. I have listened to the speeches, and read some of them in the proceedings, made by hon. Members of the Congress Party who have thought it proper to castigate this motion as a motion which has come out of desperation and with an eye on the elections.

12.47 hrs.

[SHRI SONAVANE *in the Chair*]

I would have thought that the Congress Party and the Prime Minister would take a very serious view of the situation prevailing in the country, specially here in this House in the last session. Why is it that a motion of no-confidence was sought to be moved when after two or three months we are going to the people, the real sovereign of this country, who have to decide whether they have any confidence in this Government or not? It is because we all feel that the situation in the country is so alarming and threatening that unless something radical is done to prevent this there will be the end of democracy and of the rule of law. I should say during these few months, let alone what has happened all these years, if this Government has been able to provide anything to this country, it is not stability and orderly society and the continuation of this Government even for a day would lead us to chaos, uncertainty, and instability.

They should also understand that with this no-confidence motion almost all major parties would have brought forward such a motion in this House. Why is it so? The existence of the present Government is an irritant to the people of this country. If there are violent eruptions, movements, defiance of authority and a feeling has gone round the country that so far as the Central authority is concerned it has no grip over anything, not even on the State Governments or the Government machinery, it is because of the weak-kneed policy and the incapacity of the present Government to rule this country.

Sir, in the course of a Resolution I suggested that in order to give an opportunity to the people of this country to decide one way or the other, without any restrictions whatsoever, what their opinion is, what their verdict is, they should resign three months before the elections and give complete freedom to the people of this country to decide their future. That they will not do, they will not listen to any words of reason. There are the people who did not listen even to the Father of the Nation who had visualised these things, who had thought that if Congress, as it is constituted today, continues, there will be disaster. Therefore, he had advised and almost made a last will that the Congress should be disbanded. They have not listened to that and they will not listen to this advice. Therefore, the only thing that remains is to vote this Government out of power.

Shri Tyagi (Dehradun): Who comes?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The people of India will come. Therefore, if they do not do it, then I am sure the people of India in the coming elections will see that they are not put back to power.

Let us see what is the situation in this country. There is an utter failure in all respects. I make this sweeping remark because I want them to point out in what respect, in what sphere, they have made some progress which is significant about which anybody in this country will come forward and say that we are very happy, we are very proud that during this Congress rule for 19 years, our progress has been made in this direction or in that direction. We have to look at the situation from the overall point of view. What do we find today? I do not want to go into the question of failure in this sector or that sector. It is quite evident, it is quite known, to everybody in this country that we have failed miserably. It is not only because of wrong priorities, wrong policies, that have been followed all these 19 years, and there have been administrative failures, but the main failure today is the failure in the political field, the failure of the political leadership. That is the most important thing.

In the case of a federal constitution, in the case of a federal type of Government, if the Central authority is undermined, then you can as well imagine what would happen to this country. All these things are happening. I want to ask every Member of this House: Is it because of the Opposition as has ben characterised? If it is so, then it also shows how weak you are. If the Opposition is able to create a situation in this country for chaos, for violence, for defiance of authority, then it is a clear proof that there is no authority existing in this country and that you are not administering the country....

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): You refer to the federal authority. You forget the federal Government, the United States of America, which has not been able to curb racial riots where Negroes have been trampled under foot..(*Interruption*).

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: My friend Mr. Alva will support me and will agree with me that his eyes should be on this country and not on countries from which he gets inspiration.

Shri Joachim Alva: No; because you are holding USA as the model.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Why is it that in the course of a few months, the situation in the country has become so bad? That is the main thing which I want to discuss and want to point out.

Now, the Constitution has to be respected in this country. You accuse others in Parliament saying, "We are always worried as to what is happening. Parliamentary authority is being undermined. We are all worried about it." But I want to ask you: Has any serious attempt been made to find out whether the executive authority of this Government, the Government itself, has given due respect to the Constitution? The Constitution is being utilised not for the overall national interest but for their own Party interest. There is political interference in all spheres even while utilising the Constitution. I want to point out one factor about it. Take, for instance, the constitutional provi-

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

sion for invoking President's rule. Everyone of us wanted that such a situation may arise in the country when such a provision would be necessary for the President. How has it been done? In Kerala, you did it because you were defeated in the elections. There was no other valid reason behind. it. In Punjab, it was done because of internal quarrel in the Congress organisation. The Party was not in a position to come together and decide anything. And it was again withdrawn because, there was a Party pressure that they must have some Government and so it could not be extended even till the elections which are coming only a few months after. Where is the sanctity? The Governor is made to report that way. You must have read that the President's promulgation order for the taking over of administration in Punjab had to wait till the Governor was appointed to go there and to make a report to satisfy the constitutional provisions. Can there be any better caricature of our Constitution than this? This is what is happening. And you do not intervene where it is necessary. What happened in Orissa? The Congress President is to decide who will be given what portfolio. The Chief Minister has to submit to the political leadership although it is within the constitutional rights, the inherent rights, of the Chief Minister to distribute portfolios as he likes. When you do not respect the Constitution, when you regard the Constitution as an instrument to utilise for your political purposes, for solving their political difficulties, how can you accuse the people outside? If this Government is not governing this country according to the Constitution, according to the law, it has no authority to expect from people any respect for law and order.

Shri M. R. Krishna (Peddapalli): What did you do in Kerala when the P.S.P. was in power?

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): That was the only good time that the people had.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: In regard to every matter, we find a situation like this, an interference in each and every sphere. This is a situation which prevailed in China some years back. Mr. Dean Acheson in his white paper stated that whatever amount of money might be given to China, whatever attempts might be made to improve the conditions of that country, because the Central political authority had completely collapsed, there was no assurance that that country would ever improve. And we know what happened as a result of that. The democratic set-up was replaced by a dictatorial set-up, a Communist Government.

Take this steel plant agitation. You give a steel plant to Andhra....

Shri Tyagi: Not yet.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The Cabinet Sub-Committee has decided it. You are going to make a statement. You have assured the Chief Minister of Andhra. Therefore, he has gone and on the advice of the Chief Minister of Andhra, the fast was given up. One can easily imagine who really started this game. This is being done not on any economic considerations. If it was not possible for you after the report of the Committee, was available, how was it possible for you to do it now? It is because of the political pressure. It is because you want to improve your political future in that part of the country....

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should address the Chair and not use the word 'you'.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It is because this Government wants to utilise it for their own political purpose that they are surrendering to the mob, to the crowd and the schemes are going to be decided in streets and not in Parliament. Once you have given this; you are now giving in for the sake of elections.

13 hrs.

I would have been very happy if the Congress Parlimentary Party had considered those matters which have great repercussions; they were concerned more about cow slaughter; two hours were devoted by the wise men of the Congress Parliamentary Party Executive to announce a policy on cow slaughter, but they were never concerned with man slaughter that is going on in this country; never were they concerned about it; never have they come with positive proposals to improve the situation in the country.

Take, for instance, the famine conditions. Take the food position. Actually is there a crisis? We know what has happened in Bihar. People are very much agitated. There is no water, no food; nothing is available. The newspaper says that about 10 million people are coming out because they cannot stay and live there. Such miserable conditions are prevailing there. Why? Is it because of failure of monsoon only? It is because of, as had been admitted, corrupt administration that exists in Bihar. You do not invoke the President's rule there. You can do it. But you are just sending some officers. There is no assurance today that food will be made available to the people. Even if there is food production, can you give this assurance that distribution in the country will be on an equitable basis? The administration is so inefficient, so corrupt, that even if there is food production, there is no guarantee that it will reach the people of this country. That is what is happening. I want to ask this: is there any real scarcity in this country? In 1950-51, we had hardly 50 to 60 million tonnes of production and we had 40 crores of people. According to Government's own admission, even in spite of the failure of monsoon, etc., we have reached the production figure of 80 million tonnes and if that is so, considering the fact that there is only 8 crores' increase in population, how can there be scarcity? Where has the grain gone? That is not there because yau cannot apply your procurement or purchase schemes; you cannot do anything with the distribution machinery; you are in the hands of the monopolists, the corrupt traders and the administration. As had been rightly stated by Prof. Gadgil, there is a combination of the political leadership, the monopoly traders and the big industrialists, as a result of which 45 per cent of our population are suffering. That is the real situation. Whatever quantity of food you may dump there, it is not going to solve the problem unless the machinery as such is changed. But how can the Central authority do anything? After all, the Prime Minister of the country is elected not because of her merits or because the Members of Parliament wanted her; but she is here at the sweet mercy of the Chief Ministers; they decided as to who would be the Prime Minister of this country; they are the warlords today who are deciding the future of this country. This is a situation in which if this leadership continues....

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member may try to conclude.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I have hardly taken 10 or 15 minutes.

Mr. Chairman: He may take two or three minutes more.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I will take more time.

What I want to say is that even if surplus grains are available, it would not reach the people. There is no leadership. That is my complaint.

Take, for instance, austerity. The Prime Minister, it seems, is visiting Bihar. When in Kerala such a situation took place, immediately she said, "I am giving up rice". Now again in Bihar also they may say, "fast for a day". There was a Tripartite Conference. What purpose has it served to the nation. I do not want to say. There was no necessity for the reiteration of what those people were thinking previously. But I want to know from the Government how much was spent on this, how many persons were ser-

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]
ved dinner and what was the menu. Is it austerity?

They had a meeting of the AICC at Ernakulam. What was the expenditure? Who served dinners? Even a Congress member, the ex-Governor, Shri A. P. Jain, had to condemn publicly that this was the austerity that they were showing to the people. Not only this. I am told that even the Food Minister himself attended a dinner organized by the Advertisers' Conference which was completely in contravention of the guest control order. How can you expect the people of this country to be austere? You go on lecturing on austerity but go on spending lavishly wherever you want. If you had met the President of Yugoslavia, you could have asked him how he managed when such a situation happened in that country. I know it for a fact that an Egyptian guest who visited this country was served with nine courses and when he went outside, he said that the country which wants grains from outside to feed her people, could serve nine courses for his entertainment. It is a disgrace. All these matters are not taken seriously.

Take, for instance, corruption. Mr. Nanda took a vow. Now he is silenced because he has been placed at his own place; he cannot utter a word now however well-intentioned he may be. He made Pratap Singh Kairon to resign because of Das Commission's findings, but now he has to eat the humble pie and agree to the inclusion of the very men who have been condemned by the Das Commission, in the new Ministry. That is the pattern that we are setting up in this country.

I want to ask a simple question. Let somebody reply. Here is one Congress member, Mr. Harish Chandra Mathur, who has taken all the credit for what has happened in this country; he was saying that we did this, we did that, we appointed the Steel Inquiry Committee and so on. I want to ask him why is it that you do not make a fuller statement about Jayanti Shipping even now. I want to ask the Government why Dr. Teja was not arrested in the month of June when he was here. On the 10th June the ordinance for the taking over of Jayanti Shipping was promulgated. Dr. Teja was here on the 4th or 6th June. Why was he not arrested then? You are impounding his passport now.—You did not impound his passport then—prohibiting him from entering this country. You are doing this purposely and deliberately because I am told that there is some correspondence —some letters—in his possession which may expose even the Prime Minister's connection with that firm. I would have liked Mr. H. C. Mathur to refer to this matter. Let it be denied that it is not so.

Mr. Mathur has taken the credit for the Administrative Reforms Commission's report. We are all grateful to the Administrative Reforms Commission for placing so quickly before the country a solution to the very burning problem. This is not a Congress Commission. I know, Mr. Shastri and Mr. Nanda requested the Opposition members to be associated with the Administrative Reforms Commission. We are also associated with it; my hon. friend and colleague, Mr. Hari Vishnu Kamath is a member of the Commission. It is not a Commission of the Congress Party. But he has the temerity to say here 'We have given you to the Lok Pal and the Lok Ayukh, and we have not spared even the Ministers'. I want him to categorically say that Government are going to adopt that. Let him say that. Let us see whether Government are going to adopt this.

I may tell Shri Nanda that whatever he may say here, his own colleagues are going out in the countryside and saying that Nandaji is an outdated person. I can quote......

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I take objection to that. Shri Nanda is alive and kicking and is as great as ever....

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. The hon. Member is not yielding. So, Shri D. C. Sharma may please sit down.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I shall read out to you the report of a press conference. In the face of this,. how can people have any respect for this leadership? That is what I want to know. The hon. Deputy Minister of Home Affairs, Shri Vidya Charan Shukla—I am glad he is here at the moment—had a press conference in Raipur, and this is the report that I have received about that press conference. At that press conference, who were present? The Collector of Raipur, the PRO and all press correspondents were present. There, a question was asked of Shri Vidya Charan Shukla about student indiscipline. The question was: 'What are your comments on students' agitation?'. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla's reply was as follows:

> "I will not make any comment because that will be in contradiction with Shri G. L. Nanda, the Home Minister. Nandaji....

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): It is absolutely incorrect. This report is incorrect. I challenge him.

Mr. Chairman: I shall give an opportunity to the hon. Deputy Minister to explain his position later.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I want to contradict it right now. It is irresponsible and absolutely wrong.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: He said:

> "Nandaji has still got the old police attitude...."

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I would like to know from which paper he is quoting this.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: He said:

> "Nandaji has still got the old police attitude and approach with which I differ...."

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: On a point of order....

Some hon. Members: Under what rule?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Under what rule? You must ask him to state the rule first.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Since he has referred to me, I am raising a point of order.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Let me finish the quotation and then he can raise it. Let me quote it fully and then he can say what he wants. Unless I have read it out in full, how can he raise this point of order?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Let me say what the point of order is.

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): The rule must be quoted. Yesterday the Speaker said that the rule must be quoted first.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : कौन से रूल के तहत ?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: You must help us in establishing this procedure. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. Unless I identify a Member, he should not start speaking. Otherwise, it creates a lot of confusion.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: How can you allow the point of order without knowing what the rule is?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I shall point out the rule presently.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Shri Shinkre was asked to sit down earlier because he had not quoted the rule. The Speaker had asked him to quote the rule first.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I shall quote the rule. That rule is very well known.

Shri Umanath: He must quote the rule.

Shri Sheo Narain (Bansi): On a point of explanation, a Minister can say what he wants at any moment. What is this objection?

Mr. Chairman: Hon. Members should not get agitated over this. Let them keep quiet. We have to carry on the deliberations in a cool and calm manner.

Shri Sheo Narain: When the Deputy Minister stands up and says that he wants to raise a point of order, he must be allowed.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon): A Minister has the same rights as a Member. He has no more rights than a Member.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: On a point of personal explanation. I know the rule. It is sub-rule (ii) of rule 352, which says that before a Member makes a personal charge against another Member, a notice has to be given in advance, and before such notice, no personal charge can be made by one Member against another. Now, this charge has been made against me by the hon. Member and it has been sprung upon me as a surprise. Fortunately, I happen to be present at this moment in the House. But the hon. Member before he makes a statement like this must give a proper notice to me and then only this kind of thing can be said here that the Deputy Minister has made a statement of this kind against the Minister concerned; without this proper procedure being followed, if any such allegation is made, that must be withdrawn and expunged from the proceedings of this House, and I want your clear ruling on this matter.

Shri Umanath: Did you give notice to Shri A. K. Gopalan when he was inside jail and you charged him?

Mr. Chairman: Let us follow some order. I thought that Shri Vidya Charan Shukla wanted to make a statement of personal explanation. He has raised a point of order in regard to that. I do not think there is any point of order. If he wants he can make a statement explaining his position. I shall give him a chance to explain his position.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: There is no question of a chance; it is an absolute lie; it is an absolute falsehood. I want your ruling on this matter of procedure.

Mr. Chairman: I have given my ruling. Let him please sit down.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I am thankful to you for your ruling. I have got this information, as I have stated in the beginning. I welcome Shri Vidya Charan Shukla's contradiction....

Mr. Chairman: Now, the hon. Member should try to conclude.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: How can I conclude now?

Mr. Chairman: He has already taken 32 minutes. Nobody else from any party is speaking. I would request you to just have some patience. The hon. Member has already taken more than 30 minutes. There are other Members who have got to be accommodated also. There are other Opposition Members also who want to speak.

श्री बागड़ी : उधर मंत्री लोग आपस में बहस कर रहे हैं । इस से रुकावट पड़ती है । आप उन को रोकें ।

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. I shall look to that affair. Let not the hon. Member worry about it.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I shall read it out in full. It is very good that Shri Vidya Charan Shukla is present here. I have already given you the names of the persons who were at the press conference. It is on good authority that I have got it.

Mr. Chairman: He has made the statement already, and now he can pass on to the next point.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I have not read it out completely. That was your mistake. You did not permit me even to complete the sentence.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: What is the name of the printer? What is this paper from which he is quoting?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: A reliable source.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: This was what Shri Shukla said:

> "I will not make any comment because that will be in contradiction with Shri G. L. Nanda, the Home Minister. Nandaji has still got the old police attitude and approach with which I differ. I did not find any fault with the students, and the police had behaved most improperly."

Then, turning to the collector, he said:

> "We have to change the old methods, but this is all off the record."

Let him say that he has not said these things.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: It is absolutely wrong. I deny it categorically and emphatically; it is absolutely wrong. I would like to know from where the hon. Member is quoting this. There is a well established convention that anything which is quoted must be laid on the Table of the House, and I would like the hon. Member to authenticate it and then lay it on the Table of the House.

Shri Tyagi: I think there is no harm if this paper is laid on the Table of the House......

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: You may direct him to lay it on the Table of the House.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Vidya Charan Shukla is here, and in his presence, the hon. Member has made that statement. The Deputy Minister has stated what the facts are; let the hon. Member take the hon. Deputy Minister's statement as correct, and then proceed to the next point.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It will be on record now. Both will be on record. There is no need now....

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): Why does he want to put on record something which the Deputy Minister has denied?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Wherefrom did he get this off-the-record portion? It is concocted.

Shri A. S. Saigal (Janjgir): Let him place it before the House.

Mr. Chairman: If the hon. Member does not accept....

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: How can I accept?

Mr. Chairman:....then he will have to place it on the Table of the House, after certifying it to be the authentic copy.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I can place it....What is it that you want me to accept? He has contradicted it, and the matter ends there.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: It is a matter of procedure. And I want your ruling on it.

Mr. Chairman: I have already given the ruling. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla may now accept this position; the hon. Member has said that the matter has ended. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla has given his explanation already and the matter should end there.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I do not accept this. It is a regular procedure of the House that if any document is quoted by any Member, that must be authenticated by the Member concerned and laid on the Table of the House. Nobody can quote from the air. I insist that the hon. Member must lay on the Table of the House whatever he has quoted. I do not accept the position suggested by you. I insist that it must be laid on the Table of the House.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I do not agree.

Mr. Chairman: Now, the hon. Member should try to conclude his speech.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: All these interventions and interruptions have taken more than 20 minutes; they were unnecessary interventions and interruptions.

Shri A. S. Saigal: Let him sign it and lay it on the Table of the House.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: How can I go on amidst these interruptions?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: It is absolutely irregular. (*Interruption*)

Mr. Chairman: I am conducting the proceedings. Hon. Members may please sit down.

I would make one other observation.. (*Interruptions*). Please try to conclude.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: As soon as possible, as quickly as possible, if you will have a little patience

As regards this student indiscipline, how can you expect students to show discipline and respect for authority if this is what is going on, if this is the legacy of the administration that we have in this country? What is happening is reprehensible Shri Chagla may sermonise to any extent. But that is not going to make the students behave better if we do not behave as gentlemen of the society, if we do not behave as we should.

I would conclude with this observation. I want Shri Nanda to take note of what is happening in the border areas—this is the last point I am making. The position is very insecure. Even in Jammu, there was firing on the students and the aid of the Central Reserve Police was taken. We know what is happening in Assam, how infiltration has taken place and is taking place. What steps are Government really taking to see that our border areas remain inviolate. I do not know what is going to happen; if there is aggression tomorrow, you will be faced with a greater disaster.

Let me tell you about one incident. There is a trade union worker by name Ghanshyam Misra in Darjeeling. He has been missing. He was coming on the road but was kidnapped. From the 7th September, he has been missing. There is no trace of him. The police cannot say where he is. There is a rumour that he has been killed, murdered by the management of tea planters. His wife has died of shock. We wanted Shri Nanda to immediately inquire into the matter. Our man approached the West Bengal Government. The reply that Shri Nanda gave to a question yesterday was that since the West Bengal Government is investigating, he canot do anything. I want to ask him: if any reputed Congressmen had been kidnapped, would the authorities of the Central Government sit still with this stock reply that the 'West Bengal Government is investigating the matter'?

Some hon. Members: What happened in the case of Kakodkar?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: What happened in the case of Kakodkar, everybody knows. The CBI machinery went into action. They should do something in this mater. If these things are not settled, there will be no security in the border areas.

Lastly I want to make an appeal. If this sort of things goes on, whatever we have achieved, whatever the people of this country wanted us to establish, namely, democracy in the true sense of the term, is going to be destroyed in this country, not because of the people, not because of lack of co-operation from the Opposition, but because of the misdeeds, inefficiency, corruption and incapability of the present Government in power.

Therefore, I support this Motion. I want conscientious members like Shri Tyagi not to be blind supporters, and not to listen to the whip, but open their eyes and support this Motion so that it can be adopted.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Shukla wishes to make a statement by way of personal explanation.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I would make a request to you under rule 380. When this remark was made by the hon. Member, Shri Surendranath Dwivedy, I made a request to you that he should either disclose the source of his information, that is, the newspaper or from wherever he got it......

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Why should he disclose?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:....or or authenticate it and lay it on the Table. He has not been able to do so. So I would like you....

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I am not bound to do that, I cannot do that. Nobody can be compelled to disclose his source.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Remember the CBI report which I disclosed.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: It is allegedly said in a press conference. It is not a CBI report or a confidential thing; it is a public matter.

As I have said, I repeat emphatically that it is absolutely wrong. The hon. Member has been completely misguided in quoting that.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: If it is wrong, that is all right.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I would request him, if he is not convinced about the correctness of his information, to withdraw it. If he agrees to do so, it would be all right. If he does not, I would request you under rule 380, because it is defamatory in nature, to kindly have it expunged from the proceedings of this House. That is my request to the Chair.

Mr. Chairman: I think Shri Shukla should be satisfied that his statement has been accepted by Shri Dwivedy; the matter should end there.

Shri Nanda.

Shri R. S. Pandey (Guna): I would like to say one thing.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: No question of acceptance or rejection. He has stated what he had to say—that is all.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Shri Shukla is a loyal lieutenant of Shri Nanda.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: If he accepts my statement, I am satisfied.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We have taken due note of it.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Both the Minister and the Deputy Minister are on their legs.

Shri Hem Barua: It has been the practice of Ministers to run down one another. Many Ministers have said nasty things about Shri Nanda. I know that.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): I seek your permission for a very brief intervention to deal with a few points. I heard with great care and attention the stalwarts on the Benches opposite . . .

Shri D. C. Sharma: We want a full-length speech from him.

Shri Nanda: ....and have pondered over all that they had to say in support of this no confidence motion.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: So far.

Shri Nanda: I agree there are features of the situation in the country which must cause an amount of apprehension and uneasiness in our minds.

13.27 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

For example, the rise in prices scarcity conditions and the spirit of violence which is in the air at present. It was natural that the Members of tht Opposition should draw pointed attention to these unpleasant things. It is their legitimate role to give prominence to anything that goes wrong in the countdy. It is legitimate for us also to expect that whatever criticism is made is fair and reasonable and does not depart from certain norms of decent discussion. Members of the Congress Party itself on this side have been forthright and forceful in criticising any lapse on the part of Government, any deficiency or any failure. We welcome such help from this side and from that side. We value it. But if every time some shortcoming of Government has to be highlighted they must have recourse to this expedient of a no-confidence motion, it is, to say the least, a very unhealthy practice.

Shri K. C. Sharma (Sardhana): And foolish too.

Shri Nanda: They have talked of devaluation in another context. May I tell them, that they have made themselves responsible for bringing about the devaluation of democracy itself? They are downgrading this very potent instrument in democracy, the instrument of a no-confidence motion, and, as one hon. Member said, have brought it to the level of a meaningless ritual.

We are being asked as to what we have done in the course of this period of 19 years since the achievement of independence. We are conscious of our imperfections. We feel that in particular fields, in certain fields, we should have done so much more, so much better. But look at the vast undertaking on our hands, the numerous problems, the enormous handicaps, and then you get a good measure of the achievements that have been made, the great achievements of this period. It is not that we have been simply carrying out certain programmes of development from one plan to another; it is much more. We are passing through a revolutionary phase in our economic life.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Stagnation.

Shri Nanda: One has to have eyes to see, a mind to understand these things. (*Interruptions*). If they allow me to speak, they will have more time to say something; otherwise, they are losing their own time.

Some people fondly believe that acts of sabotage which they inspire, the *bandhs* which they organise, and that pernicious thing, the *gheras* which they arrange, are signs of a revolution, and they assume, they presume, that they are the makers and the harbingers of a revolution.

Shri Umanath: You say we are makers.

Shri Nanda: They are living in a world of fantasy. I will not use any stronger word.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: You forget that the Mysore Congressmen organised the *bandh.*

Shri Nanda: May I say that all that we are seeing before us is just a passing disorder. There is enough vitality in the people of this country, in this nation, to overcome this, to get over it.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya (Serampore): To throw you out from power.

Shri Nanda: May I tell my hon. friends that the people are discerning enough to know who are their friends and who are not their friends.

Shri Umanath: Now they are knowing.

Shri Nanda: I am not pointing to any particular person, but these expert manufacturers of *bandhs* and violent demonstrations will discover to their horror when the results of the ballot start coming in, will find that they have been assessed at their true worth and the people have no use for them at all. That is what will happen to them.

The revolution of which I have spoken is a different kind of revolution, is an economic and social revolution. The economy of the country is being lifted to another plane, from a plane of stagnation and under-development to another plane, the plane of modern technological progress and growth.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: You are contradicting your own statement. You had said the economy is stagnated, that was your statement.

Shri Nanda: Let them realise that we have endeavoured to compress so much change, so much development, in a short period, and the course of transition in such conditions cannot be very nice and smooth, and the unpleasant things we are witnessing here which are always being dinned into our ears, these unwelcome incidents happen because great things are also happening, and they are just small incidents compared to the great things that are happening in this country. There may be less of them if there is a greater appreciation of the interests of the nation among others.

There was something said about violent occurrences. I have to make a few observations regarding this aspect. I do not rule out the possibility of a spontaneous outburst here and there.

Shri Hem Barua: You mean violence.

Shri Nanda: But by and large these things are being engineered and instigated. There may be some basis in the sense of hardship on the part of a section of the people, but the way they are being exploited, nothing but harm can come to them and all others. The most painful outcome of all this is that some lives are lost, innocent lives; property is destroyed, mostly public property, and a sense of insecurity is created. Those who are responsible for maintenance of law and order have to face, they are exposed to, some kind of contrary criticism, two wholly contradictory standpoints. One is that the police is inactive, they are not doing their job strongly and firmly—that is being said also—and on the other hand there is talk of police excesses, atrocities and all that being perpetrated. In a case here and there, there may be cause for some complaint, some criticism. I do not

[Shri Nanda]

vouch for it that there is always perfect behaviour in the operations of the police. If in any case in any action the police has gone wrong, certainly they have to be curbed and corrected, and we do that, but for the most part, and I want to state that emphatically, considering the manner in which the police and the law and order authorities have to face very difficult situations, they are doing the job as well as possible in the circumstances. They are confronted with very difficult situations, with very baffling situations, and they deserve our sympathy and support.

When a law and order situation develops—eve should not allow it to develop it, we should prevent it, we should have done other things; maybe we are at fault also in some of these things in not having imparted enough education to the people to resist these blandishments—but when a law and order situation actually develops, the police has to deal with it as such. There has to be restraint, of course, maximum restraint; also, all precautions possible have to be taken. And then if unavoidable, if force has to be used, it has to be the minimum force, but if violence breaks out and there is intimidation, arson; attack on life and property, this threat to the freedom and security of the people has to be met firmly. Violent crowds will have to be dispersed, destruction has to be prevented.

Law and order is a State subject, but the nation has a certain line of policy in this matter. We have maintained tried our best to maintain, democratic principles. We have not stopped any section of the people from ventilating their grievances, from registering their protest. That is an inalienable right of the people of the country in a democracy to have the means to register their protest, and any demonstration for that purpose is perfectly valid and legitimate and nobody should come in the way; but we cannot allow that democratic right of protest to encroach upon the fundamental rights of others to carry on their own avocations, to lead their own lives, and there can be no place for intimidation or terror by any section of the society in a democratic setup.

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : उज्जैन में क्या किया, वहां आपकी पुलिस यूनिवर्सिटी में घुस गई ।

Shri Nanda: I have said before that there may be aberrations. We have to deal with them also. I am saying what the situation generally is. We shall not tolerate any lawlessness and violence.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Bastar ruler was shot down like a dog.

Shri Nanda: There is a commission and if anything arises out of that which is against the authorities, certainly necessary action will be taken.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You will suppress the commission's report.

Shri Nanda: Let those who are dreaming of a socialist society growing in this country know that if disorder prevails and the rule of law is in jeopardy, there is no socialism, there will be no economic progress at all. Some people are exploiting in a flagrant, heartless manner the undoubted difficulties of various sections of the people.

श्री बड़े : लड़के आपके रोते हुए आते हैं, तो आप कहते हैं कि यह स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है ।

Shri Nanda: Let them clearly understand that the Government is not going to allow them to break the fabric of public order in this country.

Shri Shinke (Marmagoa): Is there any order?

Shri Nanda: We shall deal with firmness any threat they pose to law and order in the country.

I thought I must make it clear. It is not a question of any particular party or person. Law has to be maintained irrespective of persons, irrespective of motives of people who are provoking any movement which leads to lawlessness. We have a duty to preserve the foundations of public order and stability. Without that there can be no economic development. It has become a favourite game of some first to deliberately organise conditions in the country in which thousands of people are encouraged to come out and create disorder and then to criticise the Government for taking action to put down the disorders. It does not lie in their mouth then to say that the police are committing excesses. I do not say that there was no excess at all but are the people not entitled to expect the preservation of their rights and freedoms.

I have to deal with another aspect which is connected with this in a way; that is that the manifestations of people's unrest have another angle. They are the by product of growth and development . . (*Interruptions*).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: A new thesis.

Shri D. C. Sharma: A historical fact.

Shri Nanda: I shall presently explain. We have just now had this extremely deplorable disturbance of peace in Andhra. There was the demand for a steel plant. What is this intensity of demand due to? If we had not established a steel plant in Bhilai or in Rourkela or in Durgapur, then there would not have been this deplorable agitation in Andhra...... (*Interruptions.*) I am only trying to bring out what is happening in the country. It is the development which has taken place in other parts which without the other social action which should accompany it is creating certain situations and certain expectations. That is to be controlled in a way but it was not properly controlled. That is our fault. This is happening because. . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Because the Andhra Congressmen incited it.

Shri D. C. Sharma: It is very bad; we had not incited it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I said Andhra Congressmen, not Punjab Congressmen.

Shri Nanda: The total steel capacity in the country before Independence was just about 1.5 million tons and how we have a capacity of 7 million tons and propose to raise it to 14.8 million tons by 1970-71. That is the order of achievement. Take the question of student unrest. I do not want to speach much about it.

Shri Hem Barua: When we increase capacity to 14.8 million tons, will there be more disturbances according to your own thesis?

Shri Nanda: My thesis was that when awakening comes in the course of democratic development, people become more aware of their rights, and expectations rise and at the same time we have to educate the people as to how this has to be channelled. That has not been done enough.

Shri Nath Pai: Mr. Nanda perhaps unwittingly propounded the most dangerous and pernicious thesis..... (*Interruptions.*)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is not yielding the floor.

Shri Nath Pai: Let him yield. You have now shown how much rioting is needed to give a State a steel plant that is the only meaning now.

Shri Nanda: I am saying further, if the hon. Member has heard me regarding what I have said about lawlessness and how to deal with it. . .

Shri Nath Pai: You say that this is a byproduct of growtn.

Shri Nanda: This unrest is to an extent the byproduct of growth; yes; it is, to an extent.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, it is a historical phenomenon.

Shri Nanda: I also said that the mistake was that we had not done the job of social enlightenment of the people properly enough. Otherwise, it should not have come to that. There is a charge against us that when violence breaks out, then alone certain things are done. I do not know how far it is true. It certainly should not be. Whatever has to be done, if a steel plant has to be given to Andhra, let it be given or let it be done before any kind of violent agitation like this takes place.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर): आप क्या यह अपने को सीख दे रहे हैं।

Shri Nanda: I am saying about anything. But if it is not to be done, if it cannot be done, then I do not think violence will compel anything to be done... (*Interruptions.*) Let that be clear.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Where has Sadachar gone?

Shri Hem Barua: Is it self-criticism or self-condemnation?

Shri Nanda: People see that things are happening. Development is taking place; good things are coming to them. Others who cannot get the same things at the same time become impatient. We have to teach them that they should wait while something more can be done in due course for them.

An hon. Member: Trains are burnt; buses are burnt; then you give the steel plants.

Shri Nanda: Nothing should be done because of the burning of buses.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): It is done because of that.

Shri Hem Barua: Twenty buses were burnt; that means a steel plant.

Shri Nanda: I said that the burning of buses would be a disqualification rather than a qualification for it.

Shri Hem Barua: It has become a qualification now.

Shri Nanda: Take the student unrest. What is the background of this? The background is the tremendous expansion of education in the country. The number of students in colleges is 1.1 million today as compared to 0.3 million in 1950-51 a four-fold increase. There is a great deal of expenditure being incurred on education. One must acknowledge however that there is no proportionate increase in amenities and facilities. It becomes difficult to prevent some dilusion of quality; so it has occurred.

Shri Nath Pai: Do you know that there are more illiterate people today than before Independence? 36 crores of Indians are illiterate and the Planning Commission admits it.

Shri Nanda: I am talking about students in colleges—not about the illiterates. Employment opportunities have expanded but it is not at the same rate as the rate of increase in education. I was coming to the numbers; numbers count in another way also. There is a phenomenal increase in the population of the country.

Shri Hem Barua: What do you do to control it?

Shri Nanda: There is a tremendous demand for food, goods and services, on that account.

Shri Hem Barua: What have you done to control the rising population—only the loop?

Shri Nanda: I have to make this admission. Our health programmes succeeded remarkably; our family programmes have not. That is the explanation for it.

Shri Nath Pai: When Dr. Sushila Nayar comes, she will take cudgels against you.

Shri Nanda: Statistics are what they are. Birth rate remains what it was but the death rate was estimated to be around 16 per thousand in the current year it is estimated to come to about eight per thousand. This decline in the death rate has been achieved through health programmes. Take the case of malaria. How many were dying every year? Now, death rate due to malaria is almost nil. The same thing about other epidemics. It is due to the health programmes.

Shri Kishen Pattnayak (Sambalpur): Not due to your efforts.

Shri Nanda: The efforts of the country, the efforts of the nation; the efforts of all of us.

Shri Kishen Pattnayak: The efforts of international agencies. (*Interruption*).

Shri R. S. Pandey: You must accept what the hon. Minister says.

Shri Nanda: This increase in the expectation of life which was 32 in 1950, to 50 now sums up so many things; so much good has been achieved in this country.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Whose figure is that? Who computed it?

Shri Nanda: They have been repeated in a number of places. I do not think any authority is needed for it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Authority from you.

Shri Nanda: In spite of what my hon. friend Shri Nath Pai said—he rose to point out that it is something which is rather dangerous—I would say that in the shape of the problems which have emerged in this country, there is some kind of penalty for the progress that has been achieved. Shri Masani's colleagues are here; but he is not here now. Shri Masani spelt out in his speech the philosophy of *status quo* as opposed to change. We stand for radical changes in the country. The country needs a change and the country will not stand a *status quo*. The people's mind are for a change, and that, of course, is a change for the better. They are not content with the *status quo*, how things are; that change has to be speeded up. Those kinds of things for which Shri Masani stands have no place in this country. Whatever might happen,—I have got great respect and admiration for my friends there—their thinking, their line, is not going to be accepted by the people, however hard they may try. I must tell in advance that this is not going to be accepted.

Shri Masani regaled the House with a strange political calculus. He said that the Congress having polled 44.72 per cent votes has no right to be in power. He dilated on that. Then, who has? Some party has to be in power.

An hon. Member: No.

Shri Nanda: The Swatantra party?

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): All of us together.

Shri Nanda: The Swatantra party had 7.89 per cent as against 44.72. Even if you give a weightage of hundred per cent, you do not go very far. Even if you combine with like-minded people whom Shri Masani has mentioned—the Jansangh—I do not know whether they accept that appellation from them—the total vote comes to 33.37 per cent against 44.72 of the Congress and the Communist party—there is nobody here—9.94 per cent. If we keep out the votes—this is a point which must be stressed—of Independence and the non-descript small groups, the Congress today has an absolute majority of the votes of the country. (*Interruption*).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Today; not tomorrow.

Shri Shinkre: If that is so, why did the Government not accept the multiplicity of candidates in the Representation of the People Act?

Shri Nanda: It is a discredited thing everywhere. Then, at the end, Shri Masani made a very pathetic admission. I do not know whether Prof. Ranga was there at that time or not. He said that the people regard the Congress as invincible.

Shri Ranga: He did not say that.

Shri Nanda: Certainly, it is not to his liking; it is very depressing for him.

Shri Ranga: Some people said so; please remember that.

Shri Nanda: He consoled himself by the discovery that there was some fallacy in this kind of attitude.

Shri Ranga: Some people say that and therefore he answered it.

Shri Nanda: Let Shri Masani and his friends there know that the Congress is invincible; there is no fallacy in it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Then why do you leave Sabarkantha and go to Hariana?

Shri Nanda: I can tell him about Sabarkantha not now, but later on. Now, if Shri Masani cherishes in this illusion, let him shed it. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Nanda: Then, Shri Masani moved into another fallacy or what he thought was an exposure of the fallacy. He said that the people believed that in the continuation of the Congress lies in their only hope of stability in the country. He says that it is very wrong. The people are sensible. They will not be misled by the fact that in the walk-out here all the parties in the Opposition are comrades in arms. If they will sit down; together to do anything, they will then split into half a dozen splinters. That is the point. Walking-out is all right, but when they sit down, how many of them will be of the same view and how much of them will represent the total, people's mandate? How much of that? It is true we have got faults and imperfections, as I said; we have got the responsibility of the country and it is up to us to see that if anything is wrong with us, if there are any imperfections, we try to look at them closely and remove them, because we are responsible and we continue to be responsible. Therefore, the responsibility becomes much greater and it does remain. Stability can only be provided by the Congress and no other party can do it as far ahead as I can see.

Then I must say that we are marching and as we march ahead we find that we have struck a bad patch in our onward march, but we shall negotiate it successfully. This is a testing period for this country; it is a test of the mettle of the people of this country. of their inner strength, and I have no doubt that we shall meet this test properly, adequately and successfully, and will emerge stronger as never before. There is a destiny, a faith in the high destiny of this country and this was implicit in the achievement of Independence.

There is just one thing more which I would like to say at the end. One thing must be ensured. It is for all of us that I am saying—Congressmen and friends on the other side. Let us distinguish between party interests and what are high, vital, national interests.

Shri Shinkre: That is what we want you to do.

Shri Nanda: Let nothing be done which might jeopardise the vital interests and purposes of the nation. Then there will be nothing too difficult for this nation to accomplish.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Ranga.

Shri Umanath: I wish to speak; I belong to the third group.

The other groups have first spoken, each in oine group. Yesterday, Shri

Masani spoke and now you are allowing a second Member from the same group. I have not been called. (*Inturruption*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall call him afterwards.

Shri Umanath: I am asserting my right as belonging to the third group. Not even one speaker has been called from my group.

Shri Bade: My party also should be given time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Your party has taken all the time due to you.

Shri Bade: We have 40 minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Your leader has taken 55 minutes.

Shri Bade: But he is the Mover.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order order. Shri Ranga.

Shri Ranga: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, if what Shri Nanda has said is the best that the Congress party can offer in answer to this no-confidence motion, I cannot congratulate either Shri Nanda or the Congress party. What Shri Nanda has said today is only a paraphrasing of what his President, Mr. Kamaraj Nadar has said—that the Congress is invincible, and it going to be returned with redoubled strength and nobody else can defeat it. They alone can provide stability in this country! All these *bandhs* to which the hon. Minister has referred are an answer to that assertion that they have made. Different sections of the people have gone on these bandhs. Even students have resorted to these strikes all over India there is the atmosphere of bandhs and strikes. Is that not answer enough to my hon. friend who wants us to believe that all these are mere hangs of growth which are sedulously created by some political parties? Supposing we accept his assertion that some political parties have made it their business to organise them why should the vast masses themselves respond to these bandhs? Why does he not open his eyes to that? Their own Press has been saying form time to time that this bandh has been a failure, that bandh has not succeeded, the other bandh did not evoke any response and so on. Why did they do so? Because in certain areas the people did not respond they said so. But in so many other areas why did the people respond? Why does he not give some thought to it? It is not because they are all to anxious about growth and therefore they went into it.

Shri Nanda: I said there is some basis in the talk about hardship.

14.00 hrs.

Shri Ranga: There are basic difficulties and causes for discontent and dissatisfaction. Such difficulties and such causes for dissatisfaction have made all these people, ordinarily sane-minded people, property-loving people, peole who are in love with their own lives and the lives of their own family members, to go into the streets, join the huge crowds, take part in the marches, in the conferences and in the meetings, get themselves excited and afterwards brave the violence of the police. Why did they do so? It is because their sufferings are so great because it has become impossible for them to put up with these sufferings. They have become discontented over such a long time with the manner in which the Government has been carrying on the administration in different parts of the country in different aspects of its own governance with the result that they have become indifferent to the consequences of their participation in these bandhs. Does it not strike him that possibly a large section of the people who are taking part in these bandhs take this opportunity to express their dissatisfaction and discontent, a kind of a relief, a welcome relief and a welcome

[Shri Ranga]

opportunity to demonstrate their dissatisfaction and discontent against this Government? Why do they not give some thought to this aspect of it.

It was said: "birth pangs of growth". My hon. friend gave this Vishakhapatnam case as an achivement of their own. He was honest enough to say that they failed in developing the social education that was needed. He is going to develop their social education in regard to other areas so that similar things might not happen. What happened here in regard to Vishakhapatnam? Who was responsible for this? I hold this Government as well as the Andhra Government responsible for this. One of the Andhra Ministers was also here in the Central Cabinet. A technical mission has recommended in favour of this steel plant. Why is it that this non-technical minister, a non-technical cabinet, failed in their elementary duty of conceding and accepting that recommendation of their consortium as they have now come to accept? Does this not demonstrate, first of all, their incorrigible incapacity to come to right decisions at the right mement, if not on the basis of their own wisdom at least on the basis of the wisdom displayed to them, offered to them by a technical mission which was appointed by themselves. This is not the first time. On several other occasions also these things have happened. Therefore, my hon. friend cannot very well ask the House to agree with him in dismissing that outburst as being only the result of birth pangs of growth. Was it not engineered? Who engineered it? It is true that several parties have engineered it including the Congress Party. If it had stopped there, there would have beeen some excuse. Was not the Andhra Government also responsible in part? Were not Ministers here themselves responsible by what they have omitted to do as their elementary duty? Did not the Minister who was then in charge of that Ministry fail in his own duty by not offering to resign if the Government was not prepared to accept that technical consortium's report? All these people were responsible. This is only a sign, an indication of the manner in which this Government has been failing on so many other fronts also.

Let us take, again, what is happening in Osmania Uuniversity. There are no death—thank God. There was no need for the police to intervene—thank God. Indeed I should congratulate the professors, the teachers, the lecturers the students as well as the Vice Chancellor of the Osmania University. What is happening there? All they want is that a very popular Vice Chancellor should remain there. The Andhra Chief Minister does not want him. The Andhra Cabinet does not want him. Both of them are supposed to be Reddys, at the same time there is something in between.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy (Kurnool): He is not a Khamma. They want a Khamma not a Reddy.

Shri Ranga: Quite right. Therefore they cannot bring in social disequilibrium there. Both of them belong to the same social category. Yet, why has the Chief Minister behaved in this manner? Why is he persuading his own legislature to pass an Act to cut short the tenure of five years of that Vice Chancellor and then impose upon them another Vice-Chancellor?

My hon. friend was talking about students discontent. He was giving so many reasons. It is this Government and its allies, the State Governments who are mostly responsible I do not mean to say that they alone are responsible, but they are mostly responsible for the students discontent. Here is a sample of it in this Osmania University. They have been carrying on their non-violent, peaceful protest against the manner in which, Mr. D. S. Reddy, the most popular Vice Chancellor anywhere to be found in the whole of India, was being treated. The whole of the staff, the students and everybody, are associated and allied with the Vice Chancellor in a manner and to the extent that nowhere else a comparison can be found. The way in which Mr. D. S. Reddy has been treated is only an indication of the manner in which so many other blunders are being committed by this Government in various other educational institutions and universities which were mostly responsible for the students discontent.

Is that the only reason? There is the question of discontent prevaling among all the people. How can the students isolate themselves? How can they be isolated from the rest of the people? They are the most sensitive part of any nation at any time. They cannot keep quite when their parents are suffering.

My hon. friend talked about achievements in the nineteen years of their raj. The most important achievement is shortages, shortages on every front. Yesterday, the Food Minister was congratulating himself and his Government for having somehow or other managed to avoid mass deaths in this country due to starvation. What is it that the Commission which was appointed in the wake of the AICC Resolution they had passed at Jaipur had said? They had said that for the next ten years the position in regard to food is going to be very grim, there would be shortages, there would be need for more stringent controls and so on. What does it show? It only shows that this Government has failed most miserably and continues to fail most miserably on the food front. Do they even hold out any hope at all of increasing production? He said that they were introducing a new variety. Yet they hide the fact from this House that this new variety needs five times as much fertilisers as the old varieties of rice. Where are these fertilisers? Five times and even ten times more quantities of insecticides are needed. Where are those insecticides? They have not got them. Have they any plans? They have not got the resources. Would it be possible to import food or to produce them? It would not be possible. Therefore, the introduction of this new variety would destroy not only their plans but also the economy in our agriculture because new pests would come in the wake of this new variety and destroy not only this crop but also the crops under the other varieties. In that way it would queer the pitch. Therefore, there is no hope on the food front.

What is it that the people ask of this Government? They ask for the minimum needs. What is the use of your talking about steel plants and various other things? They want immediately agricultural implements. Where are fertilizers, insecticides, tested seeds, food, clothing shelter and water? Where is water in Rajasthan, in Rayalaseema, in Telengana, in Madhya Pradesh, in parts of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar? Water is not provided even for drinking purposes. And what is it that they have achieved? They have certainly achieved these shortages, and that is why the people are discontented with this Government.

My hon. friend wants us all to feel that they are all a united family. But is it a united family? He says that whenever we walk out, all the opposition members go but when we want to sit down, we sit down differently. But what is it that my hon. friends themselves are doing? Do they sit together? Do they function in a united way? Do they sing in a harmonious manner? You go from one State to another, one village to another. At the villages, at the PCC level, even at the AICC level, they are riddled by their own jealousies mutual hatred. mutual disregard and mistrust. All these things are happening, and yet they say they hold together.

Now, the proper way to approach this problem is not by trying to alienate one opposition party from another

[Shri Ranga]

Let it be quite clearly understood that all over the country, wherever we go the people put up only one demand, express only one wish, that all the opposition parties should try somehow or other to adjust with each other so that they can drive out the Congress Party from power. They may not succeed, but that is the wish. Why is it that there is a universal wish on the part of the masses that the Congress Party should be put out of power?

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya *rose*—

Shri Ranga: My hon. friend is very very jealous of the Congress. I have great regard for him.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: We want you also to unite.

Shri Ranga: I have great regard for my hon friend, because he is one of the few honest Congressmen. He goes on hugging the Congress. Unfortunately, the Congress Party is suffering from leprosy, also cancer, also diabetis and, on top of all, high blood pressure. How can such a party survive? I know that my hon. friend is a Casablanea. He would like to go down along with the Congress.

I do not say that the Congress should be completely destroyed in this country. No. The people themselves want the Congress to go into the opposition. It would be a very good thing for the Congressmen to be in the opposition. That is what Jawaharlal Nehru himself used to say, without implementing it. It would be a good thing if the Congress were in a minority in a few States. My hon. friend, Shri S. K. Patil was expressing a similar wish, before he came back to his Ministry. I hope they would be out of the Ministry in some States. We are trying our best. I can tell you, my hon. friend, that we are trying to co-operate with you in order to help the Congress to go into the opposition in Orissa, in Rajasthan and in Gujarat. But how would it be possible for the other peoples or parties to achieve this unless the Congress people were to accept our decision or recommendation that they should go out of office, at least from the 1st of December or the end of December, and afterwards let us all compete with one another for the franchise of the people on par, on an equal basis. Now for them to remain in power and gain control over all these money bags and then utilize Shri Manubhai Shah, Shri S. K. Patil and other brilliant people on their side to organise the election campaign, however bad their case may be, in order to get money, in order to get every good candidate on their side and then say we are going to provide the leadership for this country and then stability, that is not fair. What sort of stability has the Congress Party been able to provide this country with. Is there any stability anywhere in India?

Only yesterday two people have referred to the fact that a man's wife was taken away even in his own presence by there goondas and all that my hon. friend could say was: yes, we have arrested the people; we are going to punish them. I am not charging them with only one isolated incident. What is happening all over India? There is no peace. There is no law and order. I know it for a fact that in several big buildings in various towns people are obliged to employ separate watchmen in order to maintain law and order for them, in order to safeguard peace in that particular area. It is not the police who are protecting the people; it is the people who are protecting themselves. It is because of these things that people are in revolt against this Government.

Since my hon. friend is a great believer in astrology, therefore, in addition to his own political prognostication, he must have consulted them also and they must have assured him that the Congress Party is going to win back power. But it is not enough. What is needed is a marriage between the emotions of the people and their votes. The emotions of the people are alienated from the Congress. Let them put their hands on their hearts and say honestly what I have said is correct or not. People's emotions are alienated from this Government and that is why they are in revolt. Yet, the people may be forced willy nilly by these people by means which are only known to these friends, by the sarpanchs, by the co-operative stores, by leaders and various other minions that they have developed as well as the contractors, though all these means they may be able to get or manufacture a majority here and there, and they may come back here like the barbourns in power. They may be in power like Ching Kai Sheik was in power in the mainland of China. But they would not be able to get the emotional support, intellectual sympathy and support and understanding and the intuitive co-operation from the masses. Then, what would be the result? The result would be this, just as it has happened in the case of Chiang Kai Sheik, who had to run awany from the mainland, even though he had a great majority of legislators on his side, Parliament on his side, the duly-elected Parliament on his side, only a few months after the election. Even though he had great majority of the area of land on his side, yet he had to run away. In the same way, the same fate would befall these gentlemen, and I would be unhappy about it. But I would be very much more unhappy about the other thing; when they fall they will bring down the country also; they will bring down democrats like us with them.

Lastly, in conclusion, let me say that it is not for my hon. friend, Shri Nanda, to say that the Swatantra Party does not stand for change. To ask for freedom to the students, is it not for change? To ask for the enlargement of the area of cultivation of the peasants, is it not for change? To safeguard the freedom of the industrial workers as well as the agricultural workers, is it not for change? It is these people who are reactionaries, who want to destroy the freedom of the people. They want to establish in this country stateism, the reign of bureaucrats, the reign of not merely charlatans but corrupt people, inefficient people, ignoble people. Yes, here and there, there are a few exceptions, like Shri S. K. Patil and various other people. I mentioned his name, because I know he is being pressed and he has got to work again on their behalf. Because he has got to be there, he is there. I wish he would come away, he would have the moral guts to come to our side. It does not matter whether he joins us or not. Just as Dr. Mahatab came out when his conscience pricked him and he found that he will have to get out, just as Humayun Kabir got out and unburdened himself of those things about which he had felt all those 18 years, while the plums of office were rosy, similarly, even though they are rosy for my friend today, he would have to make some confession to himself as well as to the public. I hope he would have the courage to do it. Similarly, Shri Nanda also, when he is thrown out of Home Ministership, I hope he would have the moral courage to march on the path of these two people, Shri Humayun Kabir and Dr. Mahatab, as that is the only way they can serve the nation; not by putting up a brief here, just like a lawyer puts up a brief before the Supreme Court, although he knows his case is unjust, wrong and indefensible.

Shri Umanath: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this motion of no-confidence is being moved at a time when people from all corners of the country are bursting out in anger against the discarded policies of this Government Hardly a day is passing without the indignant toiling masses coming in open conflict with various agencies of the government. The surging tide of the militant movement is advancing very rapidly despite brutal repression launched by the Government of the Congress on the people.

It is futile to expect that this Government would change its discredited

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path by mere criticism. But the significance of the present situation in the country is that the people are also coming to a conclusion that unless a bitter and protracted struggle is launched against this notorious government the conditions of the people will not be improved even by a bit.

Shri Nanda may be ashamed of *bundhs* but our party is really proud of them because the *bundh* is the essence of the determination of the people to face the governmental repressive machinery and try on their own strength to improve their standard of living and to expand their area of liberty. We are proud of such determination of the people. Shri Nanda and his party, who are cowards when facing the people and who have got to use the police for facing the people, may be ashamed of it but we are proud of it.

The historical Bengal *Bundh* for 48 hours on 22nd and 23rd September was only a grim warning to this Government that the masses of this country are no more prepared to take these attacks of the Government lying low. The repeated *bundh* performances of the working class of this country and other citizens in major industrial cities have only shown that the masses of people are determined to oust these unscrupulous rulers from the seat of power.

The unprecedented isolation of this Government from the people is seen by the participation of newer and newer sections in the advancing struggle. The latest new sections that are to join this movement or struggle for the defence of their standard of living are very many. Students in the previous days used to conduct their struggles in the colleges here and there. Today we are in a situation when the entire student community, as a whole, is in the struggle and is face to face with the Government and is meeting their repressive machinery. So also is the class of professors who were keeping themselves to their institutions. When students used to launch their struggles, the professors used to persuade them not to go on strike but now these very professors, who are so highly intellectual people, have themselves gone on strike in West Bengal.

Then, we find that the CHS doctors under the very nose of Shri Nanda. had to come out in a demonstration—MBBS doctors and with all sorts of diplomas. The latest class we find is the nurses who have given notice of strike. Newer and newer sections are coming up. When electricity board workers used to go on strike, the electrical engineers used to intervene and maintain the entire machinery so that the strike need not affect the entire apparatus. Now, those very board engineers, who used to keep aloof from such sort of demonstrations and strikes, are themselves coming into it.

To crown it all, the only force upon which Shri Nanda and the Congress Government had the greatest confidence in meeting the people—the police force—is slipping from under his foot. That has happened in this very Delhi, in this very capital. The police force has united. The policies of this Government and the atrocities that are committed by this Government through their economic and political policies have isolated this Government even from the most confident section on which they are relying, namely, the Delhi Police.

When this is happening as a result of their policies, we are accused that we are inciting these things. It must have some limits. We are really sorry that we do not have as much influence as to move such huge masses of students, the Delhi Police, the CHS doctors and the nurses into action like this. We are only sorry that we do not have such influence.

In fact, if we had such influence among these vast masses of people, what would have happened is not destruction of railway property and transmitters but the destruction of the Congress Government itself and Shrimati Gandhi would have been occupying the famous place which Professor Ranga is occupying now. That would have happened if we had real influence. We are only sorry that we do not have that influence.

Then, it is conceded that it is spontaneous action but it is said, "You parties go and take advantage of it". I do not know what this question of taking advantage is. When the students come out in the streets with genuine grievances, when the policemen come out in the streets with genuine grievances, ours is a party which has been formed to stand by the people when they have got genuine grievances. If you call our action to join them and give them a proper leadership to see that their struggles succeed, when various sections come out in the streets in defence of their standard of living, that we are taking advantage we do not care. We will do it repeatedly, hundreds and hundreds of times, not withstanding the Defence of India Act and the Preventive Detention Act.

It is the right of a political party to intervene in the situation and to stand by the students, the policemen, the workers, the peasants who are groaning under the misrule of the Congress. It is our birthright as a political party to stand by the toiling millions. It is the right of the Congress Party—let them misappropriate their right—to stand by the Tatas, Birlas, Mudaliars, Chettiars, all sorts of big business and big landlords. Let them have the right and enjoy the joke, but we will stand by the ordinary toiling people.

Had the ruling party the slightest honesty to learn from the experience of the past, it would have resorted to remedial measures long back. The dangerous consequences of these anti-people policies have now taken such a serious proportion that even a man on the streets is now realising its total futility. But the present rulers, completely divorced from the difficulties of the ordinary people, cannot see this harsh reality.

Coming to the question of the rupee devaluation, when the rupee was devalued under the US dictat the Government boasted that it would benefit the country and the economy. Within a period of three months since then what picture do we get? Even the journals of big business have started accepting this. For instance, the *Commerce* of Bombay writes—I am quoting from the *Commerce*—

> "Up till now, devaluation of the rupee has not led to all the expected beneficial results. For one thing, the uncertainty regarding the flow of foreign aid and private capital has not been removed. Nor have the exports shown any perceptible upward trend despite the scheme of cash subsidies for several goods announced as part of follow-up measures."

That is what the *Commerce* says.

There was a big myth built up about exports after devaluation; now that myth is exploded. Take the case of engineering industry for example. Cash subsidy given to the engineering industry to boost its exports was about 15 per cent of the value of exported goods. And what is the result? During April-June, that is, more or less the pre-devaluation period, the export value was Rs. 6.85 crores during July-September, that is, the post-devaluation period, the value of goods exported in the engineering industry was Rs. 4.78 crores.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): That was under the previous contracts.

Shri Umanath: I am quoting from official figures. So, the myth of export and all these things is being exploded. Let them bring forward their figures but I am quoting from their own figures; so, there is no use. So, the drop after devaluation is to the extent of 30 per cent.

Take the textile industry, a much-boosted foregin exchange earner. In May, the pre-devaluation month, the export was 47.9 million square metres of cloth; in June, that particular month when devaluation came, it came down to 30.9 million square metres and in July, that is post-devaluation, full two months after devaluation, the export was 11.9 million square metres of cloth.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Sir, there is not a single Member on the Treasury Benches. Even earlier on several occasions it was ruled that there should at least be two of them.

Shri Tyagi: Yesterday, there was not a single Member on the Opposition Benches.

Shri Umanath: We walked out. Do you mean to say that they have walked out?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Patil is here.

Shri Raghunath Singh: We are hearing him very patiently.

Shri Umanath: The exports of the textile industry, which is called a big industry and a major sector which earns foreign exchange for this country, fell to 11.9 million square metres from 47.9 million square metres, after devaluation. These are Government statistics. So, this big boost myth has been exploded.

Then, come the tea and jute industries—another group of major exporting industries. They are now demanding major concessions somehow to maintain their exports. Rs. 10 crores have so far been given to the sugar industry as subsidy and still the situation has not been resolved.

So, after devaluation, instead of strengthening the economy, what is happening is that the Government is facing the problem of saving the country's economy because of the effects of devaluation. This is just the reverse process that is taking place today.

Coming to the question of devaluation and prices, devaluation has pushed up the prices of important imported commodities to such levels that internal prices have started going up considerably. Despite formal assurances the Government have allowed the Fertiliser Corporation to increase the price of sulphuric acid from Rs. 275 to Rs. 650 a tonne. Now, the Government has allowed industrialists to increase the prices of similar other commodities which is pushing the prices still upwards. In this way, on the basis of devaluation, on the basis of revised high prices of the imported parts of the various materials that are being produced here, when the prices have gone up, naturally, this has got its own reflection on the internal prices. When the prices go up, the Finance Minister, Mr. Sachindra Chaudhuri says that the prices have gone up but that is not because of devaluation. How does he say that it is not because of devaluation specially when the prices of imported parts have gone up and this has got its own reflection on the internal prices? How does he say that it is not because of devaluation? This is a sort of illogical, contradictory, rotten and meaningless stand taken by the rotten Government, not satisfied with the use of police machinery.

The post-devaluation rosy picture painted by the Finance Minister while introducing the report on the Economic Situation during the last session proved to be totally illusory. When an astrologer tells his client his fate, two or three out of ten of his prophesies come true by sheer chance. But here in the case of our Finance Minister not one instance becomes true. All the things which he said proved to be false. He is not fit to be even an astrologer in this country. This is the position we face.

Let us come to the Fourth Plan. The Fourth Plan is in doldrums. The frequent changes in the total outlay has made people cynical about the planning as such. The Plan will make our country totally dependent on the World Bank tycoons and U.S. aid-givers. Instead of making our economy genuinely self-reliant, it will mortgage our economic independence to the imperialist powers. Our abject dependence on U.S. is already so much visible that some industrialists have also started feeling its pinch. The Chairman of the Indian Chemical Manufacturers Association, in its recent meeting, has pointed out that licences available under USAID programme are not fully utilised because raw material prices in USA are higher by 30 to 40 per cent than elsewhere. Yet the Government are determined to obtain the major part of aid from United States though it is harmful to the economic development of the country.

People have lost all hopes about fulfilment of the Plan targets. How can one expect the Government to fulfil the target of 120 million tons of foodgrains when it failed to register any growth in food production during the Third Plan? If the Government could hardly fulfil 60 per cent of the targets during the Third Plan, their performance cannot be better during the Fourth Plan.

The estimated gap of Rs. 6300 crores is to be filled by the foreign aid and nothing can be said certain about its availability. The foreign aid-givers want a proper price for their dollars and sterlings and the Bell Mission is pressing for another devaluation. We are now on the eve of a second devaluation. Of course, the Finance Minister denied it yesterday saying, "No. There will not be any further devaluation." When the Finance Minister says that there will be no further devaluation, then we can take it that we are on the eve of devaluation.

Shri Tyagi: I see.

Shri Umanath: Yes. During the previous year, when that question was raised here, the Finance Minister said, "Absolutely no" and Mr. Ashok Mehta, while in Washington, said, "Absolutely no". Then what happened? Devaluation was announced. So, the lesson taught to us by this Government is that if they deny all about the prospects of devaluation, we must take it to mean that we are on the eve of devaluation.

Shri Tyagi: Very good logic.

Shri Umanath: It is the logic taken from you.

The collapse of the economic machinery can be seen from the textile crisis that we are facing today. About 100 mills are on the verge of closure, units of about 12000 spindles or so. So many mills have already been closed on account of sudden steep rise in prices of cotton. So many mills have threatened closure. The President of the Cauveri Mills, Pudukkottai in Trichy where the workers' union is recognised told me that the price of cotton has risen to Rs. 400 to Rs. 500 per candy. Usually, it used to be Rs. 100 or Rs. 150. But this time it is Rs. 400 to Rs. 500. He told me that because the foreign cotton prices have gone up as a result of devaluation, naturally, the internal prices of cotton have gone up. He said, 'I am going to close the mill unless you accept to receive wages less 33-1|3 per cent at deferred wages." In this way, various mills have threatened to close down. The mill-owners associations in Bombay, Ahmedabad, Madras, everywhere, have a proposal of terminating the dearness allowance agreement, the bonus agreement and all that. They are demanding that the wages must be

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reduced. This crisis is created by the policies of the Government. Now, instead of facing the Government, these mill-owners are trying to see that the burden of all the crisis falls on the shoulders of the poor working class and the poor peasantry. That is what we are not going to accept.

The big business had reaped the major fruits of the planning which is noted by the official statistics. Between 1951 and 1963, the value added by manufacture per worker went up by 62 per cent but the wages went up by 25 per cent only. The net result of the plan of building capitalism in the country is that the share of workers in the total wealth produced is going down as the years pass by. Between 1951 and 1963, the share of wages in the value added by manufacture has gone down from 45.2 per cent to 39.8 per cent. No more data is necessary to explode the hoax of socialism played by the Congress to hoodwink the people and as enunciated and reiterated by Mr. Nanda just a few minutes back.

The agrarian crisis has now assumed a critical proportion and Government are trying to come out with the magic wand of PL 480. This policy, instead of solving the crisis, is only making it more alarming. There is a big talk of drought in the various parts of the country. But only two weeks ago, the Food Minister expressed his confidence about good crops this year. This present food crisis is in no way a crisis due to failure of nature alone. Otherwise how can one explain why out of the irrigation potential of 18 million acres during 1965-66, only 13.8 million acres were utilised? Moreover, whatever food is available in the country is not distributed equitably and the national food policy only becomes a mere catch-word. The existence of a powerful black-market with the full support of the Government is the cause of all the hardships of the people arising out of the present artificial food scarcity.

Now, the employment policy of the Government is generating additional unemployment. That is another magic that is taking place in the country. According to official estimate, the backlog of unemployment by the end of Third Plan reached 9 to 10 million. After the completion, it would further go up by 4 to 5 million taking the figure of backlog of unemployment to 14 to 15 million. These figures do not take into consideration the partial unemployment which would make the picture more depressing.

The Government, however, do not appear to have been worried about this serious problem. They have given full reign to all labour-saving devices which are reducing the employment potential in the industry. The rationalisation and modernisation measures have further reduced job opportunities and the introduction of electronic computers have threatened job security of thousands of clerical staff in petroleum industry as well as the Life Insurance Corporation. The labour-saving devices in L.I.C. have virtually stopped all the new recruitment and the introduction of electronic computers is likely to play havoc with the lives of thousands of employees. Last time when the question of introduction of electronic computers and the question of compulsory retrenchment by the foreign oil companies was raised in this House, Mr. Jagjivan Ram said, "That is all wrong. It should not be done. But what can we do? The power is with the State Governments as far as these things are concerned." All right. What did the State Governments do? The recent instance is of West Bengal. In West Bengal, what has happened is this. During Puja holidays, the Caltex management—I think, the friends on the other side must seriously consider this—when the employees were enjoying the Puja holidays at home, sent notice to the Manager, to the Partner's house, and they took the keys from him and the responsible officers of the company went inside the office in the night and took away typewriters, files and other office property of the company and emptied the entire building. After the Puja holidays when the staff came inside, they found that there was no work. Then the Management says, "you are surplus, there is no work for you here". This is the real position that has taken place. Mr. Jagjivan Ram said that the State Government would take it up. The State Deputy Labour Commissioner took it up and the date was fixed as 17th for a meeting between the labour, the Government and the Management and there was a specific understanding that during the negotiations the *status quo* would be maintained. The Management wanted time; they wanted it to be postponed from 17th to 20th and immediately after the 20th, when Puja holidays started, they violated and defied even the assurance and emptied the office. I want to know why this was happening; violation of the assurance given to this Government was taking place and it was being done by the foreign oil companies. What was the State Government doing? The State Government protected the interests of the foreign oil company; the State Government sent the Police to protect the officers, to help them to empty it. The clear position as far as this thing is concerned is that the Government is abetting this violation by the foreign oil companies.

When in the last session during half-an-hour discussion I said that I was suspecting that there was a secret deal between this Government and the foreign oil companies because the foreign oil companies come under American control, the Minister got damn wild, he got angry and said, 'no'. I want an explanation for this: how is it that the West Bengal Government gave them the Police to implement a thing which was in violation of Government assurance, violation of Government resolution, violation of the Tripartite decision? Unless there is some secret understanding, how will the Government themselves be a party to this? I want to know this. That is why our Party charges this Government that on the question of foreign oil companies, they have got a secret deal with the American Government that, as far as the foreign oil companies are concerned, their activities will not be interfered with by this Government.

The callousness of the Government was seen in its utter disregard towards the sufferings of the people. The Government have given stepmothely treatment to its own employees. The same is the position with regard to Central Government employees also: a meagre increase in dearness allowance has been given and now to destroy their trade union movement, all sorts of whitley councils are being thought of. The Central Government employees and the State Government employees will definitely face the situation with the unity, the strength and the determination that they have.

The students' movement has erupted like a volcano in various parts of the country which, according to me, is a new sign of awakening of the student masses.

Shri Raghunath Singh: हां, हां । Burning of property is also a new sign of awakening?

Shri Umanath: There is no question of saying हां, हां ।

I say it is a students' movement; they are united among themselves.

To condemn their agitation by calling it violence is just to shut one's eyes to reality. The spontaneous outbursts of thousands of students against the corroding educational system and the wanton repression let loose by the Police authorities have been primarily responsible for all these developments. In U.P. Police entered the University campus, beat up students mercilessly, arrested more than 3000 students, killed in Police firings 13 innocent lives, injured about 1000 persons.

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Girl students also had to bear the brunt of Police atrocities. Even a Principal of a College in Kanpur died on the spot in a teargas firing. Such Hitlerite attacks on students have only added to their bitterness and determination to fight the Government with all their might. The Police brutalities in Madhya Pradesh, Bengal, Delhi, Kashmir and Andhra have even surpassed the brutalities of the British days.

The Government now wants to take refuge in the name of holding some Opposition parties responsible for it. My Party has also been mentioned by Chief Ministers in this regard. But have the Government done anything to solve the problem? It is their educational policy that is causing frustration among the students, who do not feel secure to get a job after graduation. The misdeeds of the Congress Government have enraged the students, whose parents find it difficult to pay for their educational expenses. What else can these students do? Many higher-ups in the Government have sent their children to U.K. and to other countries. But can an ordinary citizen afford to give adequate high-school education to his child without foregoing other conveniences? This fact is not realised by this Government. I would give you an instance. Mrs. Indira Gandhi last month went to the Allahabad University to address the students Mrs. Indira Gandhi told the students who had gathered in large numbers, "I am a mother; as a mother, I know what your problems are. You are children." She went on in this way. Then one student got up and made a statement which was very pertinent. He said, "you are a mother; you do realise the difficulties of children and their educational problems, but your children were educated in England. You know the problems of parents whose children are educated in England and not in India in the ordinary institutions. We are unfortunate in having no parents who could send us to the United Kingdom and America for higher studies. So you know only the problems of students being sent to the United Kingdom and not of students educated in India." That was a very pertinent answer. She got a proper reply which she deserved.

The callousness of the Government policies towards children can be seen in Delhi itself. Lakhs of students in the capital are taking education in tents despite rains and scorching heat. but the Government has no funds to build schools. But side by side when the school children are taking education in the scorching heat in the tents, we find huge Bhawans coming up in Delhi. Naturally even a small kid can understand that this is a most atrocious thing. Even small kids can understand this, "Bhawans for big officers, Bhawans for Ministers, are coming up, but we innocent children who are called the future citizens—all sorts of praises are there—are not cared for." Even kids experience this sort of thing.

In U.P. the Government is not implementing the Union Government's decision regarding the condensed MBBS course and so, the students started an agitation. What action has the Centre taken against the State Governments? The Police pounced upon the students like marauders. Under these circumstances, what else can the students do except resisting the attack on them? Therefore, the recent conferences of Police officials and Vice-Chancellors were only some attempts to whitewash the guilt of the Government.

The plight of primary, secondary and university teachers is at its worst limits. The refusal of the Government to pay them a decent salary has compelled them to come on the streets. In Punjab, engineers had to go on strike for a decent salary. The developments in Andhra Pradesh are really disturbing. The military has been called in day before yesterday. The Navy was also used subsequently. One should not be surprised if the third wing of the military—the Air

Force—is also called for to suppress the people's movement. Thus, a full-fledged war is being launched against the people, not to defend this country, but to defeat the rights and the living standards of the working people of this country.

The Congress Party is attacking the very roots of the unity of India by its policies of helping the big business. The industrial development is limited to certain regions while other areas have been deliberately kept backward. This is also causing discontent among the people and one section is pitted against the other.

The Government is going to make, after so much of agitation and loss of lives, a statement on the Steel Plant as far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned, as far as Visakhapatnam is concerned. I would like the Government to take a cue from this at least now. While they make the statement, let them make their position clear with regard to the steel plant in Salem, the steel plant in Mysore because these three sites were put up as places where there are so many prospects and opportunities for establishing steel plants. Now the Government should not wait for the Madras people coming out into the streets and starting demonstrations, then the Police shooting them down, then the students and workers coming out and organizing bandhs and then Mr. Nanda saying that *bandhs* and that sort of thing should stop. Let the Government take a lesson from this and make their decision clear on Salem steel plant and on the steel plant that they propose to establish in Mysore. Then we can understand that on this small point, the Government have taken some lesson.

The refusal of the Government to reorganize the provinces on linguistic basis has caused innumerable disputes between States. Various border disputes are being incited by Congressmen themselves on either side of the border. We had said during reorganization itself that as far as the border disputes were concerned, village must be taken as the unit and the village must go to that State to which the majority of the linguistic group belongs. Government have refused to take up that position. What do we see now? If that were accepted, these troubles would not have been there. Because that was not accepted, again and again these disputes are erupting. Sometimes Congressmen themselves in various States are inciting their own people against the other States and various quarrels are taking place.

In conclusion, I would like to say that it is the policies of this Government which are responsible for this kind of situation. It is no use accusing the Communist Party and other Opposition Parties and saying that they are responsible for it. It is no use doing so; that is not going to pay. One Congress Member pointed out yesterday, that all these difficulties were there because from 1962 there was border war, this, that and the other. But I would like to point out that in the Mid-term Appraisal of the Plan itself, Government have admitted that the economy started going down from 1961 and not 1962. So, this degeneration or this deterioration or this landslide in the economy started in 1961 itself when there was no border war with China, when there was no Indo-Pakistan war. After these border disputes arose, it got accentuated. If my hon. friends want, let them say that it accentuated at that time; but let them not say that it started with them. Let them not try to cover up their own bankruptcy, the bankruptcy of their policies by saying all these things. Let them accept what they have accepted on the floor of the House already that this degeneration started from 1961 itself. The people have started seeing in and the people have started hitting back, and the people, including the police force, have already started expressing their no-confidence in this Government, and

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ultimately in 1967, at the polls also definitely that no-confidence will be reflected.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): May we know at what time the Prime Minister is replying?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: On Monday. Now, Shri S. K. Patil.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है। मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर भाषणों के क्रम के बारे में, आर्डर आफ स्पीचिज के बारे में है। मैं आपका ध्यान नियम 350 की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं--

> "350. When a Member rises to speak, his name shall be called by the Speaker. If more members than one rise at the same time, the member whose name is so called, shall be entitled to speak...."

अब 358 (1) देखिये --

> "Order of speeches and right of reply:
>
> 358 (1) After the Member who moves a motion, has spoken, other members may speak to the motion in such order as the Speaker may call upon them. If any member who is so called upon does not speak, he shall not be entitled, except with the permission of the Speaker, to speak to the motion at any later stage of the debate.".

अब आप 389 देखिये --

Shri Raghunath Singh: It is becoming a High Court practically.

Shri Sheo Narain: You have called the hon. Minister already. How can he speak now?

श्री मधु लिमये : अभी बतलाता हूं--

> "389. All matters not specifically provided for in these rules and all questions relating to the detailed working of these rules shall be regulated in such manner as the Speaker may, from time to time, direct.".

अब अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन नियमों का पालन करने के लिये यहां कुछ परम्पराओं और अध्यक्षीय निर्णय हो चुके हैं। जब कभी साधारण बहस होती है....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : नियम का पालन करना आपकी ड्यूटी है।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं उसी का पालन करवा रहा हूं। इन नियमों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये अध्यक्ष द्वारा कुछ निर्णय लिये गये और कुछ परम्परायें बनीं। परम्परा तथा अध्यक्षीय निर्णय भी यही हैं कि जब कभी साधारण बहस होती है तो कई लोग खड़े हो जाते हैं। लेकिन आपके पास जो लिस्टें आती हैं, उन में कांग्रेस पार्टी को लिस्ट चीफ व्हिप द्वारा आती है, उसी तरह.....

Mr. Deptuy-Speaker: I do not recognise any lists.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी बात सुन लीजिये, बाद में कहिये कि रिकगनाइज करते....

Shri Raghunath Singh: We should know what the point of order is. The hon. Member is making a long speech. After all, this is the nation's time.

Shri Sheo Narain: What is the point of order?

श्री मधु लिमये : यही तो मैं बतला रहा हूं, हल्ला क्यों कर रहे हो?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Let him point out what rule has been infringed? What is the rule that has been infringed?

श्री मधु लिमये : इन नियमों का पालन करने के लिये यहां परम्परा और अध्यक्षीय निर्णय हैं। मैं नियमों के खिलाफ नहीं बोल रहा हूं, नियमों का पालन करने के लिये बोल रहा

हूं। परम्परा और निर्णय यही है कि ग्रुप-नेताओं द्वारा जो नाम दिये जाते हैं, उन को आप बुलाते हैं, यही आज तक की परम्परा रही है, आज मुझको क्यों मना किया जा रहा है। क्या मेरी जुबान को बन्द करने के लिये इन लोगों ने कोई षडयन्त्र बनाया है, इतना डर क्यों है? जब मेरे दल के नेता ने लिख कर कल भेजा है कि अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव पर मधु लिमये बोलेंगे तो क्या उनके पत्र का अनादर किया जायगा . . .

Shri Raghunath Singh: What is the point of order in this?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I hold that there is no point of order. I do not recognise any lists. The hon. Member's party was given 24 minutes. Shri Yashpal Singh belonging to his party has already taken 23 minutes. There is no time now, and I cannot give the hon. Member any chance.

श्री मधु लिमये: मेरी पार्टी को एक मिनट भी नहीं दिया गया है। हमारे नेता मणिराम बागड़ी ने आपको लिख कर भेजा था कि मैं बोलूंगा, चेयरमैन ने कहा था कि आप को, रंगा साहब के बाद बुलाऊंगा लेकिन आज बोलने के लिये आपने मेरे ऊपर पाबन्दी लगाई है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Shri Madhu Limaye may please sit down. I have given my ruling already. I shall not give him any chance. Now, Shri S. K. Patil.

Shri Manoharan (Madras South): You have called upon Shri S. K. Patil to speak. I do not know how many minutes he would take. As. 3.30 p.m. private Members' business has to start. That means that practically there will be no other Member from the Opposition who will be called upon to speak.

The Minister of Railways (Shri S. K. Patil): The time which I am taking is within the time allotted for my party.

My hon. friend has already swallowed some five minutes of my time just as he swallows the time of the House time and again.

This motion of no-confidence is a parliamentary exercise recognised everywhere whereby the Opposition can give vent to their feelings and point out the acts of commission and omission of Government. I have no quarrel with that. I have not got up here simply because the Government and some Ministries have been attacked. My Ministry has rather escaped that attack; I do not know why. I like attacks because that gives me an opportunity of knowing what the hon. Members think.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: But he is attacked all round the country.

Shri S. K. Patil: That is all right.

I have got up because I want to draw the attention of the house to two or three very salient features in regard to what is happening in the country today. I have spent 30 years of my life in legislatures, nearly 20 years here and 10 in the State legislature. I have seen Opposition everywhere. I have grown with the Government and I have grown with the Oppositions. I have been in the Opposition myself, and I have had to do the duty of the Opposition when I am there Therefore, I have no quarrel with the Opposition.

A responsible Opposition is a very necessary thing and is a healthy feature of a parliamentary democracy. So, in many responsible Parliaments you will find that not only is Opposition recognised, but the Leader of the Opposition is well paid, and next to that of the Prime Minister, his dignity is being upheld and recognised. Therefore, I have no quarrel with that. It is not merely to score a debating point that I have stood here. But what is at stake today? As you see round the country, it is not the Government and it is not the Opposition; We may remain somewhere hanging/ If the things that are happening in the country today are allowed to go on in that fashion

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and if they are notchecked, I do not know what is going to happen to our democracy. It is a genuine feeling of almost desperation that many of us have been feeling. What is happenning in the country today is not a feature which is there because something has gone wrong with the Congress or something has gone right with the Opposition. It is something which has come because there is some master-mind behind it. Unless that mastermind is recognised and checked in time, surely there is danger to this democracy.

Shri Tyagi: The matter-mind is outside.

An hon. Member: It is paying havoc.

Shri S. K. Patil: Democracy is no trial. Heavy pressures of a very vicious variety are being built up about it, and we are coming to a stage when possibly if we do not take time by the forelock there is possibility of this democracy being totallly destroyed.

15.00 hrs.

Democracy to us is not just something which is only an article of our Constitution because it has been enshrined in our Constitution. We have given it to ourselves, we have pledged ourselves to it and our desire is that we shall make it the way of life of millions of our countrymen. In the context of that, when we judge what is happening today and judge the conduct of the Government and of the Opposition, then sometimes harsh and bitter things have to be said, not because one likes to indulge in these harsh things, but because they have got to be said because they are happening today.

Take, for instance, these *bandhs*. Many people referred to these *bandhs*, *ghera dalos* etc. My hon. friend who spoke last, represents perhaps the leftist element in the Communist Party, the Left Communist Party. I am very glad indeed that they have also got now right and left; therefore, makes a balanced kind of things. It has not only the right, but it has got the left also—and something can be added on by the DMK and the other people to add a little spice and make it more interesting! He was eulogising the *bandhs* and saying that the are 'our national determination'—so that the nation can be destroyed as quickly as possible'. I cannot understand where is the national determination in those *bandhs*. I can understand it if these *bandhs* were really so peaceful, if work was not stopped, if productivity was not stopped, if indiscipline was not created. I can give full marks to the Left Communists for this that they organised something in Kerala when the AICC was meeting. It was really a nuisance, no doubt; for hours together, no work could be done. But it was so peaceful, it was so nice that I thought if they could really bring this kind of thing from Kerala, it would be good. They have brought many bad things from Kerala. But one good thing is that they organised this *bandh* in a peaceful manner, in a disciplined manner, although it took much time etc—that is a different matter.

But here what is happening in the country today? These *bandhs* are organised on flimsy grounds, not once, twice, but everyday almost. Today it is *ghera dalo*, tomorrow it is *bandh;* day after tomorrow, they may coin a new expression—because a new expression can be coined to describe the students agitation. Many things are happening, thereby destroying not only the morale of the country but destrying even the productive capacity of the country, making it impossible even for foodgrains to move, leave alone other things.

You are talking of starvation. Who is bringing about starvation? Today, apart from whatever Government have done—to which I shall come presently—by this process you are doing something such as a result of which it is impossible for any Government to function without wielding the authority of Government. The time has come when Government has to wield that authority. No Government worth its name can function in such circumstances if it does not have the *rajdand* in its hands, not merely has it but keeps it and wields it. The time sas come when it has not only to be kept but has to be wielded, no matter how it acts or reacts on other people. That time has come. This is the answer to the *bandhs* that are happening everywhere in the country.

What is happening in Andhra today? Nobody an be a greater friend of Andhra than myself. Every Andhraite will admit that I have been with them, I have lived with them, I have worked with them. I have got all sympathy for their aspirations. But may I ask them in all humility, people here and outside, whether they are in Government or outside, whether the question where the steel plant is to be located is to be decided by the students of this country? This is a thing I have never heard anywhere, in all mankind's written history, all mankind's administration, wherever that administration exists. Tomorrow the students will decide where the other plants should be located, what is to be done, what is not to be done. Then they will naturally constitute themselves into a Government and there will be no need for this Government at all!

Shri Kolla Venkaiah (Tenali): The Government had failed there....

Shri S. K. Patil: I have heard you. Please let me go on. Have some patience. If what I am saying hurts, let it. After all, it will not be permanent and you will be the better for it.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha (Barh): They are also minors.

Shri S. K. Patil: The students are very pliable and emotional. I can understand students. We were students ourselves. When Mahatma Gandhi gave a call in 1920 that all students who wished to come out—not that every student should—should come out, leave their educational institutions and join the freedom movement, right or wrong, we were emotionally so much touched that we all jumped into the fray. Right or wrong, is a different matter. But the emotionalism of students is something which is natural. But it must also be understood that it is something sacred. It is not to be treated with the contempt with which some of the Opposition speakers have treated it, as if it is the birthright of students to do it because there is something happening.

I can understand that there are certain things which the students feel uneasy about, because in their academic life etc. there are some troubles and grievances. At the time of independence, there were not more than 25-26 million students in this country. Today we have more than 60 million. Although their number has more than doubled, all the facilities that are necessary have not equally increased. Therefore, you find that there are sometimes no school buildings; perhaps hostel accommodation is not good, perhaps the food is not good, perhaps there is no personal touch between the teacher and the taught as there should be. If you have large classes in colleges with 150—200 students in each, there is no liason between the teacher and the taught. In other countries, in America and Europe, you will find that apart from the lectures that are given there, every student has got a tutor, one of the professors who is his private advisor. He is called educational guide. If any student has any grievance, he is always approachable and he can go to him. Therefore, there is always that teacher-taught relationship. That ensures that such things do not develop there. For the lack of this and for other reasons, all these things are happening here. Students may have their academic difficulties. But these have got to be settled in an academic atmosphere and academic manner. Even Government while dealing with them must not use any political pressure. If Vice-Chancellors

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are appointed for political reasons, I will condemn that action, even if it is done by my Government. It is wrong to appoint Vice-Chancellors for any reason other than their academic qualifications, experience etc. If you find any particular case where there has been an omission or lapse where our Government did not observe this criterion, I can understand your bringing it to notice. I can understand it. But surely, I cannot understand this, that because of these things, the students have got the liberty to do anything they like, to leave their classes, damage property, destroy everything, burn buses and so on. In Andhra, as many as 15 railway stations have been burnt. Perhaps the property destroyed might amount to crores and crores of rupees....

Shri Kishen Pattnayak: And how many lives have you killed? (*Interruptions*).

Several hon. Members: Sit down .... (*Interruptions*).

Shri S. K. Patil: Perhaps twenty times more you have killed. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Kishen Pattnayak: As Railway Minister, how many lives have you killed? (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Please sit down.

Shri S. K. Patil: It is these people who are responsible for these lives that have been lost (*Interruptions*).

Shri Bade: Can be say that it is the hon. Member who is responsible for the lives that have been lost?

Shri Kishan Pattnayak: Is he the Railway Minister or I am the Railway Minister?

Shri S. K. Patil: If they use their influence in this manner, what do you expect to be done?

Therefore, I am merely saying that we must have restraint. Not only the Opposition but even the Government must have restraint. What is the difference between the Opposition in other countries and the Opposition here? I know there are very many good parties here who are a nice Opposition because we have lived with them for many years. We have functioned as Opposition ourselves. There has been Opposition evreywhere. But unfortunately, the Opposition in this country—they are not to be blamed for this; it is a historical circumstance which is responsible for it—consists of only splinter groups. Out of a strength in Parliament of 500, they constitute 125 and they are made up of 10—20 parties. Therefore, all these splinter groups have nothing in common. I do not blame them. They do not have anything in common except hatred of Government. That is number one. But when they come together, we find that they dissipate much quicker than they come together because there is nothing common among them except hatred and dislike of the Government.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: How many parties are there inside the Congress? There is the Sanjiva Reddy Congress, this Congress and that Congress (*Interruptions*).

I do not blame the opposition as a whole. There are quite a few parties who conduct themselves as a proper opposition. In other countries, in any democratic country anywhere in the world where there is 40 or 45 per cent in the opposition, what happens today? See their behaviour there and see their behaviour here. I shall take two illustrations in order to tell you what a responsible opposition does in a country and how it strengthens both the Government and opposition.

In the United Kingdom today the great controversy is about what is happening in Southern Rhodesia. It is a problem which is so burning that even you and I are heated. There are controversies in the papers there, but have you seen any time the opposition there stopping the business of the House of Commons simply because they agree or disagree on that particular thing? Why do they not do that?

While they have got a chance of blaming the Government, while they have a chance to pull down the Government also because the minority is not so insignificant, they know very well that if they form the Government tomorrow, they will have to deliver the goods, and therefore they do not behave in an irresponsible fashion, in the fashion in which the opposition is behaving here because they have not to deliver any goods at all.

Take the United States. South Vietnam is a world question. Everybody is really heated over it. We also pay more attention to it than our own problems. While there are such equally matched parties in the Congress of the United States and they have their divergence of opinion, not that they all agree, you never find the Republicans who are in a minority today behaving in an irresponsible manner, because they know very well that if they pull down President Johnson or the Democratic Government today and are elected tomorrow, they will have to deal with this question, and there is no way of dealing with it perhaps except the way in which the other people are doing it. (*Interruptions*) The hon. Member would understand that when he comes nearer that day he will not behave in the fashion in which he is behaving today. Today he is far from that day, he knows nobody is asking him to deliver any goods, he knows that many of them do not know whether they themselves will be here in this House or not.

In a situation of such a kind where all defeatism prevails, they want to take time by the forelock and make the best of the little opportunity they have got, so that they will go down in history as persons who successfully obstructed the business of the House. I do not know what that kind of opposition means.

It is not merely for saying it that I am saying it. It pains my heart when I see the opposition behaving like this. Shri Ranga was speaking today. There is Mr. Mukerjee for whom I have got the greatest respect. They may be in the opposition, anywhere, in heaven or hell; even if they are in hell I would like to be with them because their company is so congenial, so nice. They behave in the manner in which the opposition should behave because they know very well that if they have to take this responsibility of running the Government, they cannot do it by *bandhs* and *ghera dalos* and student agitations. They have also to check these things in order to see that discipline is maintained. Therefore, a responsible opposition is a healthy feature of a parliamentary democracy. The more responsible the opposition becomes, the more votes it gets.

Do you mean to say that these *bandhs* etc., create a good feeling for you? I come from Bombay and I tell you what feeling it has created there. One *bandh* and all *bandhs* are *bandh* hereafter, because if this insensate kind of *bandh* is indulged in again, the ordinary people will go with *lathis* and beat these people, the police will not be required. Surely they do not want their life to be disrupted in this manner.

Do not fish in troubled waters. You may think you get an advantage; temporarily you may seek to get an advantage, but ultimately there is no advantage in that position.

I want to say one or two words more about Andhra. This particular steel plant, apart from any Government statement, has a long history. You might remember that the then Minister in charge, he is not in charge of it now, I am referring to Shri Sanjiva Reddy, actually came to some decision, and in this House questions were asked umpteen times. They knew it very well that when the plant comes, it will come there. It will come to other places like Hospet and Salem also wherever it is possible, not to any place where there is no iron ore because some of them expect it to be there also. There were other methods for it, surely even now there are other

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methods open, but can Government surrender to this kind of thing, to anybody holding out a bayonet or a pistol and saying, "We are going to lie on the railway track until you give the steel plant"? All Government will come to a standstill if that position is accepted. Therefore, it is not that there is no sympathy on the part of the Government, it is not because a man like me who has worked in Andhra for the last 10 or 15 years has no sympathy. I feel that Andhra should prosper, they should have their industrial potential developed in the manner they want, but surely the method for doing that is not this.

I am glad now that the fast has been given up. I except better sense will prevail.

So far as the railways are concerned, I do not know what I shall do. For the last four or five days no train has been moving there. I do not know in what state the track is. If 15 stations are burnt I do not know whether I have got the money to raise those 15 stations. Possibly I shall have to do without the stations, the trains will have to stop there in the open. I am telling of the possibility because where is this money to come from? Why should the rest of India and everybody suffer for this kind of indiscretion which some people have indulged in? But I do not want to go into the future. I only hope and pray that the situation will come to normal much sooner than we expect and that there will be no trouble at all.

I now come to the food situation. I had the fortune or misfortune of being Food Minister for four years. When my hon. friend, Shrimati Renu Chakravartty, came to that part of her speech, she said that that Minister, Mr. Patil was saying that food was in plenty, that the granaries were full. She was demonstrating; therefore, if I do not imitate her a little, you cannot understand the whole import of what she was doing. She asked: where are those granaries, what has happened to them. I have umteen times told this House that there were two reasons if I was possibly exaggerating. It was necessary to create and retain confidence in the country. The food situation does not mean the quantity of food you have got, but confidence in everybody, confidence in the producer that he will get enough price, confidence in the consumers that they will get the food that they want, confidence in the traders that they will also be treated well. All these things were necessary. Therefore, sometimes a little exaggeration was necessary. She asked where is the food. I want to tell her for the first and last time—it is not because I want to find fault with the food policy of today, I am hundred per cent with that policy—that when I left, there were 2½ million tons of foodgrains in my granary, the buffer stock was being systematically built, and that was the buffer stock when I left. Who has eaten it up? The misfortunes of India. It is not because Mr. Subramaniam has eaten it up. It is not because the population has gone up, that might account for a small part. We have two consecutive bad years the like of which we have not had in the last hundred years. I do not know why this accumulated misfortune was reserved for us by destiny. I am appealing to the opposition that in the matter of food, as in the matter of students and in the matter of discipline, there is no Government and no opposition separately, there is one Government and opposition combined, in order to see that the national character is maintained, national discipline is maintained.

These are extremely bad years. At least last year we had a cushion because we had a bumper crop the year before that, but we have not that cushion now. We had 12 million tons from America. Now America may not have, they themselves have not got surplus. Many people here always cavil at it; if food comes from America, it is very bad, America must not be there. Shri Umanath said that America had done this, had done that, but what could I do. I really wanted to have some food from the USSR also. They are in a position now. So, when anything comes, at least that mouth is closed; others might talk but the closed mouths will not talk. In this matter of food, we are equally friendly with everybody. We are a non-aligned country and therefore, if food was available elsewhere, I would take that also. But surely to say that because America had the food and could give it, we should criticise them after having taken it and say we should not have had it—that is wrong. A sarcastic reference was made to the tripartite conference. I am quite sure that the Prime Minister when she replies will effectively reply to that. People forget that we are not just one of the 150 countries. Not because we have a population of 500 million do we get our importance. We are important because of historical events. We should not forget that after India became independent in 1947, as many as fifty countries have become independent. India is today in the position of a big brother. Not that we want any leadership. Our late Prime Minister Pandit Nehru has said umpteen times that we are pursuing this policy not because we want any leadership for India. This big brothership has come to India because of historical reasons and consequences. Therefore, we have to take it. It was he who built up the spirit of non-alignment who made it a doctrine which is so strong today in the world. It was he who showed that it was not a negative doctrine but a positive doctrine. It is because of that one could go as a bridge between the two blocs and sometimes it is possible to bridge them and unite them together. Often times India's services have not only been euologised but actively used by both blocs. Take, for instance, Korea; and tomorrow in Viet-Nam, if it is possible for us to do so. Therefore, we have inherited these things; we could not simply run away from that responsibility. These three are friends—our Prime Minister, Marshal Tito and President Nasser. They have been our friends not in the past one year but for the last so many years. They met often separately. Jawaharlal Nehru met them; Lal Bahadur Shastri met them and our Prime Minister also met them. We are keeping that spirit of non-alignment. We are in the midst of our difficulties but our difficulties do not preclude us from doing every thing in our power to see that the spirit of non-alignment is kept alive and we will work for that.

This brings me to one or two remarks Prof. Ranga made. He said that my services had been requisitioned because something was wrong with the debate. Nothing was wrong with the debate; it was as dead as mutton or I do not know what is the expression; I have not stood up for that. I have stood up for different reasons. I think it is necessary to create a proper atmosphere of discipline in this country. If discipline is not there, can anything be done, can we have peaceful elections which we hope to hold in the next three months. Prof Ranga said that these *bandhs* are there because the masses respond to them. Do you know how I respond? I responded to it because I did not want my car to be stoned and if I do not go that side because I do not want my car to be stoned, I have responded to it; I have cooperated with the *bandh*. People close their shops because they do not want their shops to be looted. You call it a response. Police do not fire because these masterminds behind the *bandh* want firing and want people to die so that they can live on the dead, but they themselves do not want to die and they are nowhere within ten miles of that area. You call all these things response. Surely, it is not response. Shri Ranga referred to the Osmania University and the popular Vice Chancellor. I agree sometimes with him. But even if there is anything which is right, should the students go and do all the destruction of work because the Vice Chancellor has

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to be retained? There are methods and methods. If the students also demonstrate in a peaceful manner, nobody is against it. Then, right from Shri Rajagopalachari to Acharya Ranga, everybody in that party has got a slogan; I do not understand in which democracy governments have disappeared because of elections. Our Constitution makes the election commission an independent machinery. No Prime Minister, no Government can do anything with that machinery. Even then, they say things which are not done anywhere else. Is it so in America or in England or anywhere else in the world? As it is not done here, they say: you have become a bad party. A party of 375 has become a bad party in the opinion of a party of 20 members. I am talking not merely about the numbers. Their sanity and wisdom may be equal perhaps to the sanity and wisdom of the 375 members or it may be even more. But I am asking: is that demand a justified, natural demand? Is that demand made in any democracy? We do not have any special advantage in the elections. Mr. Dandekar for whom I have great admiration is here. He saw to it that he came here; there was an independent machinery. But for that independent machinery he would not have been here. It is a compliment to that independent machinery and to the courts of law; he could fight his way and come here. The call that the Government should go out of office simply because elections are coming is a novel call. Supposing we were in the Opposition, shall we ask them to do so? Sometimes people do not like us because of our fifteen years of continuous life and are hoping to dislodge us because we have been long in power. We also do not like to put the same dress for 15 or 20 years. But to whom shall we surrender? Shall we surrender to the communists? To whom, to the right or to the left communists? Therefore, I say: grow up in stature, grow up in numbers, be responsible opposition as some of you are responsible. If we alternate with a democratic party, it will be the best thing for the Congress also because this inferiority complex will disappear in them and we will also come again with new blood and much refreshed having got rid of all the impurities that are here. Therefore, that call has no meaning. Sir, I have taken much time and at 3.30 you will take up other business. May I now appeal, in the name of democracy which is dear to them as it is dear to me? In my speech I have never indicated that I am the only champion of democracy. You are equal champions of democracy. Yesterday, Acharya Kripalani said that eternal vigilance was the price of liberty. You have got to pay and we have got to pay that price; we have not paid it. The time has come that the price has got to be paid. Let us unite, the Opposition and ourselves in paying that price in a manner that both the Government and the Opposition become responsible to their tasks so that the country lives for ever with dignity and honour.

Shri Swell (Assam-Autonomous districts) Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I must say at the outset that I decided to participate in this discussion with a little anguish in my heart. I think that Mr. S. K. Patil with all the braggadocio that he indulged in has spoken one central truth that it is not enough to ask this Government to go out of power. I am an independent Member of this House as you know and I try to look at things independently and to understand and assess the situation in the country in its proper perspective. I would have been very happy if we had reached that stage when we can say that if a particular Government goes out of power, an alternative Government, a better Government would have taken its place. And in that context when I look round at the other side of the picture, I find it an unfortunate thing, that we have to put up with the present state of affairs for sometime. Honestly, I say that the alternative to the present Government with all its failings is utter chaos in this country.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may continue on the next day. The House will now take up Private Members' Business.

15.31 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

NINETY-SIXTH REPORT

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbhanga): I beg to move:

> "That this House agrees with the Ninety-sixth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 2nd November, 1966."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That this House agrees with the Ninety-sixth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 2nd November, 1966."

The motion was adopted.

15.32 hrs.

NATIONAL BOARD OF POST-GRADUATE MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS BILL*

Dr. Chandrabhan Singh (Bilaspur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution of a National Board of Examinations for conducting post-Graduate medical examinations on an all-India basis.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution of a National Board of Examinations for conducting post-Graduate medical examinations on an all-India basis."

The motion was adopted.

(Amdt.) Bill

Dr. Chandrabhan Singh: I introduce the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Yashpal Singh—not present.

15.34 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL—*contd.*

(Amendment of Eighth Schedule) by Shri U. M. Trivedi.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri U. M. Trivedi on the 26th August, 1966:—

> "That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): How many hours?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: 58 minutes are left out of one hour allotted to this Bill.

15.35 hrs.

[SHRI P. K. DEO *in the Chair*]

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): Sir, I gave notice for the introduction of this Bill on the 22nd May, 1962, and the Bill was introduced in the House on the 22nd June, 1962. It has now taken all these four and a half years before the Bill could come up for consideration. I am very much obliged to Shri Kamath, for, on the last occasion, when the Private Members' Bills were being discussed, he was kind enough to leave just two minutes to me so that I might get the opportunity of moving the motion for the consideration of the Bill.

Mr. Chairman: How long will the hon. Member take?

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*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 4th November, 1966.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I do not know how long I will take.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): Many of us would like to participate in the debate on this Bill.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Sir, we have attained Independence in 1947, and it is said of us that India attained Independence without bloodshed. I think it is only true that blood was not shed, at the time of attaining this Independence, by the foreigners; but as regards the shedding of the blood, it did take place and the holocaust that we had witnessed in Sind, Punjab and Bengal was unprecedented in the history of the world. It was good that Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukerjee saved Bengal for the Bengalis. It was good that Punjab was saved for the Punjabis, but it is unfortunate that no portion of Sind was saved for the Sindhis. Whereas Mr. Jinnah was wise enough to lay down a plebiscite for Sylhet even after Independence had been attained and we lost Sylhet by virtue of this plebiscite, we did not insist upon a plebiscite at least in Karachi where we were in a majority of 56 per cent; and thereby we left no space in India, no part of the country, no part of a province, no part of the State in India which the Sindhis could call as their own place.

The Sindhis were uprooted; a rich community in itself, highly intelligent, most adventurous; they are being found all over the world. Wherever Indians could go, they have established themselves, and they have not established themselves as coolies or labourers, but as merchants and traders, and bankers, and indigenous banking in India has been carried on only by Sindhis in every part of the world. I found the Sindhis in Burma; I found them in Tangier; I found them in Gibraltar. I saw them in Paris; I saw them in England. I met them in Singapore; I met them in Bangkok. I met them wherever I had the opportunity of going. Very recently I met them again in Hong Kong. It is this community which had to move from its house; leaving everything for the sake of their religion, for the sake of their culture, for the sake of this country, they came over here. They shed their blood; many of them lost their wives and children; they lost their father, mother and other relatives. Yet, with all this suffering, they walked across and they came over here. It is their blood, and the blood of the people of Punjab and Bengal was shed so that we may attain Independence.

In what way have we repaid them? Money is not the consolation. People have got sentiments of patriotism, of culture, of preserving their culture, of preserving their language, of preserving what is good. It is these sentiments which you find uppermost in the minds of the Sindhis today. All over India, the Sindhis have claimed a space to live. They have made space for themselves. They are living and they have established themselves. None of them seems to be a beggar. Yet there is a vacuum in their lives and that vacuum is this: although in our Constitution we have provided recognition of 14 Indian languages, we find Sindhi has no place in that Schedule.

The Sindhi language has its own literature, and if I remember aright, Sind having been part of Bombay Presidency and governed by the Bombay Presidency, Sindhi was recognised for examinations even up to M.A. and other post-graduate courses of the Bombay University. Even today, in Poona, Sindhi is recognised up-to-date. The demand has, therefore, arisen from Sindhis all over India, from people from every corner of India, that their language should be recognised. I have received these 500 telegrams which I easily place* on the Table of the House, calling upon me, requesting me, that the demand for the inclusion of Sindhi, the language of the Sindhi community in the whole of India, in the Constitution, should be recognised, and to place these telegrams on the Table of the House.

Sir, no corner of India has been left out. I have received these telegrams from Bangalore, from Gadag, from Madras, from every corner of India—Gujarat, Rajasthan, Punjab; I have received them from Uttar Pradesh, from Bihar, from Calcutta and from Andhra Pradesh. In every part of India where Sindhis have established themselves they have become vocal enough to send these messages to me. These messages are prayers to Parliament that the Government must recognise their language. They have appealed to the House, appealed to the good sense of the Members of this Parliament, that they must agree to the inclusion of their language, Sindhi, in the Eighth Schedule of our Constitution.

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*The Speaker not having subsequently accorded the necessary permission, the documents were not treated as laid on the Table.

Sentimentally, I think, they are right. Morally, it is our duty to respond. I do not think that our Government or the Members present here inside this House or the Members of this House as a whole will refuse this little demand that has been made by the Sindhis for the recognition of their language, because it is this language which speaks of the culture which is behind the Sindhis. As I said, it is a rich language.

I am told, today the population of Sindhis who speak Sindhi in their own houses is about 15 lakhs. If we can have languages recognised in the various parts of our country for much lesser number of people, I say there cannot be any justification whatsoever for refusing the recognition of a language which has made its mark in our country and which is a language of intelligent people spread over the whole of India. Essentially in these days when we realise that the medium of instruction must always be in mother tongue, we cannot refuse, in my humble opinion, the recognition of Sindhi in India.

There are various universities which have recognised Sindhi. The Rajasthan University has recognised Sindhi even for studies up to B.A. The Poona University has recognised it for studies up to M.A. The Bombay University has recognised it for studies up to M.A. The Gujarat University has recognised it for studies up to B.A. I see absolutely no reason why Sindhi should not be recognised as a language.

I am told I will have to wait for it. Sympathy has been shown by the Ruling Party also. My friends in this Parliament who have met me and spoken to me about it have told me that they have got full sympathy with this demand that has been made by my party. It has been my party's platform for a long time and it was by bounden duty that as soon as I entered this Parliament, the Third Parliament, I moved this Bill. On 22nd May, 1962 I gave notice of this Bill and on 22nd June 1966 I got the opportunity. I, therefore, move that this Bill, which is a very short Bill containing hardly ten lines, be accepted by the House in the form in which I have presented it and which will serve the purpose for which it has been introduced. No doubt, it is a Constitution (Amendment) Bill and it will require a special majority. I hope the Government will see to it or the Ruling Party will see to it, to satisfy the desire of the citizens of this country, people who have very peacefully made this demand before this Government, on whose behalf and on behalf of the House I am making this appeal to the Government to rise to the occasion, that the requisite majority is engineered so that this Bill may be passed and adopted by the House.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration.".

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी) : सभापति महोदय, श्री त्रिवेदी ने जो तीन वेदों में पारंगत है इस बिल को उपस्थित कर के वेद का समर्थन किया है। ऋग वेद में मुख्यत: "सिन्धु" शब्द आता है और "सिन्धु" शब्द के साथ साथ "सप्तसिन्धु" शब्द भी आता है। जितनी भी भाषायें इस समय हमारी

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

हैं उन के नाम नहीं आते। उस समय वैदिक भाषा थी, संस्कृत भाषा नहीं थी। इस लिये संस्कृत का नाम भी वेद में नहीं है। लेकिन "सिन्धु" और "सप्तसिन्धु" शब्द हैं और "सिन्धु" शब्द के कारण ही हम लोग हिन्दू कहलाये। जब तक हम अनेक भाषाओं को स्वीकार करते हैं अब हम ने संस्कृत को स्वीकार किया है, जो कि किसी भी प्रदेश की भाषा नहीं है, बल्कि सारे देश में थोड़े थोड़े लोग उसे बोलते हैं तो यह तर्कसम्मत प्रतीत नहीं होता कि सिन्धी भाषा मानी जाये। किसी प्रदेश की भाषा नहीं है इस लिये हमारी भाषाओं में से सिन्धी नहीं हो सकती कुछ लोग यह तर्क देते हैं। अगर संस्कृत हमारी भाषा हो सकती है तो सिन्धी भी हमारी भाषा हो सकती है। सिन्धी बोलने वालों की तादाद संस्कृत बोलने वालों की तादाद से कहीं अधिक है।

दूसरी बात यह है सिन्धी साहित्य को रखना चाहिये। कुछ थोड़े से लोग हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसे जरूर हैं जो कि हिन्दुस्तान के विभाजन को नहीं मानते। वह कहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान को ईश्वर ने बनाया है, भारतवर्ष की भौगोलिक सीमा एक है और भारतवर्ष की भौगोलिक सीमा एक होनी चाहिये। जो हमारे देश का बटवारा हुआ वह एक राजनीतिक बटवारा है। कोई समय आ सकता है जब कि हिन्दुस्तान और सिन्ध राजनीतिक रूप से भी एक हो सकते हैं। इस लिये सिन्धी साहित्य जो कि बहुत प्राचीन साहित्य है उस को ऐतिहासिक और साहित्यिक दृष्टि से उस को सुरक्षित रखना चाहिये।

अभी तक सिन्धी को अरबी लिपि में लिखा जाता है। लेकिन देवनागरी लिपि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय लिपि बन गई है। नेपाल से ले कर मारिशस और फिजी तक देवनागरी लिपि प्रचलित है। महाराष्ट्र में भी देवनागरी लिपि का उपयोग होता है। इस लिये मैं एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूं। सिन्धी भाषा को स्वीकार करने के साथ साथ हमें यह भी स्वीकार कर लेना चाहिये कि सिन्धी जब लिखी जायेगी तो देवनागरी लिपि में लिखी जायेगी। अगर वह देवनागरी लिपि में लिखी जायेगी तो जो लोग अरबी लिपि नहीं जानते वे भी सिन्धी भाषा को समझ नहीं सकेंगे। सिन्धी साहित्य को भी नहीं समझ सकेंगे। मेरा यह सुझाव है कि सिन्धी भाषा को स्वीकृत दी जानी चाहिये और उस की लिपि भी देवनागरी मानी जानी चाहिये ताकि भारत वर्ष ही नहीं बल्कि भारतवर्ष के बाहर भी लोग उस को समझ सकें क्योंकि देवनागरी लिपि अब नेपाल से ले कर मारिशस तक प्रचलित हो चुकी है।

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I accord my entire support to the proposition placed before the House by my friend Shri Trivedi. I do not think I have to say a great deal in support of the proposition because it is a matter where we should rectify a mistake which had led to the non-inclusion of Sindhi in the Schedule to our Constitution. I need not go into the matters referred to by Shri Trivedi already, but I am glad that at least the Sahitya Akademi and, to a limited extent, the All India Radio also have given recognition to Sindhi language which, as Shri Trivedi pointed out, and Shri Raghunath Singh also reiterated, has a very rich literature, which is part of the total cultural heritage of our country.

The difficulty has arisen on account of the fact that Sindhis in India, and they are about a million and a half according Shri Trivedi's calculation—we can see them in different parts of the country and they play a very important role in the life of our country—are not being enabled to utilise their language for purposes of education, for instance, which is extremely important in so far as their development is concerned. I notice that when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was alive, he always expressed himself as being extremely sympathetic

to the idea of Sindhi being championed as indubitably one of the major Indian languages, but he had sometimes tried to point out that perhaps to put it into the Constitution would be unnecessary, because we could encourage the Sindhi language in other and different ways. But it has come to be found from experience, and the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities has said it in his Report, that the Sindhi population of India are put to great inconvenience on account of their language not being in the Schedule. Secondary education through the medium of Sindhi is not being provided in the States of India on an official basis because of this exclusion, and there are passages in the report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities, particularly for the year 1963, where there is a very specific recommendation, that to stabilise the position of Sindhi, which is a very worthy object, constitutional recognition should be given to the status of Sindhi.

Sir, I need not elaborate the point that Sindhi is part of the great heritage of Indian culture in its totality, that it is an injustice done to the Sindhis among our co-patriots who do not have their language scheduled in the Constitution, and I think it will rectify the injustice done, perhaps inadvertently, if we accept the recommendation included in the proposition made by Shri Trivedi. I support the idea.

श्री श्रीनारायण दास (दरभंगा) : सभापति महोदय, हमारे त्रिवेदी जी ने यह संविधान में संशोधन करने वाला जो विधेयक उपस्थित किया है, इसका मैं हृदय से समर्थन करता हूं। जब संविधान का निर्माण भारत में हुआ उस समय संविधान बनाने वालों ने हिन्दुस्तान की चौदह प्रमुख भाषाओं का जिक्र संविधान के आठवें शैड्यूल में किया। उस समय जो स्थिति थी में समझता हूं कि उसके अनुरूप ही यह शैड्यूल बनाया गया था। लेकिन उसके बाद देश के कई भागों से बराबर इस बात की मांग की गई कुछ दूसरी भाषाओं की तरफ से कि संविधान में उन भाषाओं का भी आठवें शैड्यल में जिक्र होना चाहिये।

एक बार जो हिन्दुस्तान की भाषा नहीं है अंग्रेजी, इसके बारे में भी इस प्रकार का एक विधेयक इस सदन के सामने विचारार्थ उपस्थित हुआ था। उस समय हमारे प्रधान मंत्री श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू उपस्थित थे। वह एक गैर सरकारी विधेयक था। उस पर बड़ी गम्भीरता से विचार हुआ था। लेकिन उस समय सरकार ने कई कठिनाईयां बता कर संविधान में संशोधन करने वाला वह विधेयक मंजूर नहीं किया यद्यपि उसके प्रति उसने बहुत सहानुभूति प्रदर्शित की थी।

जैसा कि माननीय त्रिवेदी जी ने कहा है सिन्धी एक बहुत प्राचीन भाषा है। इसमें बहुत सा अमूल्य साहित्य है। इस में अच्छे अच्छे ग्रन्थों की रचना हुई है। इस भाषा को बोलने वाले यद्यपि भारत के किसी प्रदेश विशेष में नहीं रहते हैं फिर भी उनका हिंदुस्तान की आजादी में आन्दोलन मे गहरा भाग रहा है और अपनी भाषा से उनको काफी प्रेम है। इसलिए उनकी तरफ से भी इस बात क अनुरोध बराबर होता है कि सिन्धी भाषा का भी इसमें उल्लेख होना चाहियें आठवें शैड्यल में उल्लेख होना चाहिए। अभी प्रो० मुखर्जी ने तथा कांग्रेस पार्टी के मंत्री श्री रघुनाथ सिंह जी ने भी इस विधेयक का समर्थन किया है। मैं भी इसका हृदय से समर्थन करता हूं।

इसके साथ साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि इस विधेयक को अस्वीकार करने का अभी शायद अवसर नहीं है। इसके लिये जितने बहुमत की जरूरत है उतना शायद इस सभय नहीं है। यदि सरकार चाहे तो भी इसको अभी मंजूर नहीं कर सकती है। इसलिये मैं कहूंगा कि सरकार को इस तरह का एक विधेयक लाना चाहिये जिसमें सिन्धी का जिक्र हो।

[श्री श्रीनारायण दास]

इस सन्दर्भ में मैं दो तीन और भाषाओं का जिक्र करना चाहूंगा जिन का समावेश इस शैड्यूल के अन्दर होना चाहिये। मैंने एक प्रश्न इसी अधिवेशन में सरकार से पूछा है और यह जानना चाहा है कि किन किन भाषाओं की तरफ से सरकार के पास रिप्रिजेंटेशन्ज आए हैं कि संविधान के आठवे शैड्यूल में उन भाषाओं का जिक्र होना चाहिये और सरकार की उन रिप्रिजेंटेशंज़ के बारे में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है। मेरे इस प्रश्न का जवाब तो अभी नहीं आया है लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान के कई भागों से इस प्रकार के रिप्रिजेंटेशन आए होंगे। अभी यहां पर राजस्थानी का जिक्र किया गया है। भोजपुरी भी एक ऐसी ही भाषा है। मैं जिस भूभाग का रहने वाला हूं वह भूभाग मिथिला है और मिथिला प्रान्त भी बहुत प्राचीन समय से भारत का अंग है। उसकी तरफ से इस बात की मांग की गई है कि मैथिली को भी आठवें शैड्यूल में शामिल किया जाना चाहिये। इस संबंध में मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि जिन जिन भाषाओं की तरफ से इस तरह की मांग की जा रही है उन पर सरकार को गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिये। संविधान का जिस समय निर्माण किया गया था उस समय यह मांग नहीं थी। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान के कई भागों में ऐसी भाषाएं हैं जिन का प्राचीन साहित्य है आधुनिक साहित्य है, साहित्य के जितने भिन्न भिन्न अंग हैं वे सब उन में हैं। उनका भी अधिकार है कि संविधान के आठवें शैड्यल में उनका नाम आए। इसलिए जैसा मैंने कहा है इस विधेयक का तो मै समर्थन करता हूं और चाहता हूं कि सिन्धी का संविधान के आठवें शैड्यूल में समावेश होना चाहिए। लेकिन चूंकि अभी यह मुम्किन नहीं है क्योंकि जितने बहुमत की आवश्यकता है वह बहुमत नहीं है इसलिये मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूं कि सिन्धी को तो मंजूर किया ही जाए लेकिन उसके साथ साथ और भी कई भाषायें हैं, जैसे मैथिली है राजस्थानी है तथा दूसरी भाषायें हैं, और उनकी तरफ से जो मांगें आई हैं उन पर भी गम्भीरता पूर्वक वह विचार करें और विचार करके इस प्रकार का संशोधन विधेयक सरकार की ओर से यहां आना चाहिये और उस पर विचार किया जाना चाहिये।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Bill because I think that it would fill a long-felt need. It has often been pointed out that the Eighth Schedule to our Constitution is not an exhaustive Schedule. It was pointed out by the late Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, that the Eighth Schedule was not the last word in the matter of recognising languages of India. An objection is often raised that since Sindhi is not a regional language, how could it be recognised under article 344 and the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution. But, for that matter, Sanskrit is not a regional language. It is enough for us to know that Sindhi is spoken by more than 1½ million people, if not nearly 2 million people, in the country, that Sindhi is spoken by a people who have been uprooted from their hearths and homes as a consequence of the great catastrophe, the partition of India, and as a result of this if today they find themselves homeless, they should not necessarily find themselves without their own language. So, the recognition of their language is the simple courtesy that we can extend to them.

In a polyglot country like ours it is possible to conceive of language as a great disrupter of the unity of the country; but it is also possible to conceive of language as a cementing force for the national integration of the country. I think that Sindhi language could also contribute its mite to the cause of national integration. Our national anthem naturally starts by saying "Punjab, Sind, Gnjarat", it is only a glorious memory that Sind was part of India territorially. But let us perpetuate that memory in a befitting manner, and that by including Sindhi

as a recognised language in the Eighth Schedule of our Constitution.

I would, however, like to make a plea specially to those who propound the cause of Hindi, as I do, that they should accept Devanagari script, as this would promote a common script throughout the country, and it would be easier for those who learn Sindhi and those who want to learn Hindi or interested in learning Hindi and it would promote the cause of this language.

It is not for me at this stage to go into the whole question of the linguistic and literary status of this language. It has been recognised by such experts as Professor Sunil Kumar Chatterjee. It has been observed by the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities that as this is not a language recognised in the Eighth Schedule, there is danger that this might die a slow death. These are the words in which the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities has made this observation:

> "Sindhi is a well developed language which does not find a place in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution....
>
> Being neithe. the regional language of any State, nor being included in the Eighth Schedule, the future of this language is in jeopardy and the Commissioner recommend that the same privileges be accorded to it as to the Nepali language in Darjeeling."

16.00 hrs.

Today, the House is considering the question of according it the status and recognition which it richly deserves. I hope, although there is not at present the necessary majority in this House to pass this Bill, the. Government would put forward appropriate legislation along the same lines and would see to it that the legislation is accepted before too long. With this assurance, I think, the House would rest content.

One more word and I have finished and that is by way of endorsing the observations made by my esteemed friend, Shri Shree Narayan Das, about the recognition of some other languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India. Rajasthani is the foremost among them as the language spoken by more than 150 lakhs of people in this country; so is Maithili and other languages. It is necessary, if the cultural unity and advancement of the country is to be achieved, that due recognition is given to these languages.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): Sir, I support Shri Trivedi because my state, the State of Gujarat, is also concerned with this, particularly the area of Kutch where Sindhi is a spoken language. Though it is not a written language, as Shri Raghunath Singh has wisely recommended, Nagri *lipi* maybe recommended to the Sindhi people.

My heart goes to all the Sindhi peole who have suffered during the partition days. It is a matter of pride and courage to us that this brave community has adjusted itself so very appreciably that we do not find any Sindhi begging anywhere of crying for bread. They have merged themselves in stream life of our country. Even in those partition days I had seen their children selling minor things, like *paper, sev or peppermint*. They have made a very courageous living. They have settled themselves in our State of Gujarat as well and their cry is for the Sindhi language to be recognised by the Government.

In Kutch in the city Bhuj, the Government have established a radio station also from where Sindhi is being relayed for the benefit of the Sindhi-knowing people. It is a minority community and we should assure all our minorities that their languages will be preserved and that they have a right to perpetuate their languages.

With these words I recommend to the Government to consider Shri Trivedi's Bill for inclusion of Sindhi in the Eighth Schedule.

Shri Himmatsinhji (Kutch): Mr. Chairman, it is a great pity, as speakers before me have said, that this important language, an ancient language, a part of the heritage of this country, as the hon. Professor Mukerjee said, has been omitted from the Eighth Schedule. Sindhi was not only spoken in Sind itself but its influence was felt in the neighbouring areas also—in Rajasthan, at least in those parts bordering Sind, in some parts of Gujarat and in Kutch particularly where today and for some centuries the dialect known as Kutchi is mainly based on the Sindhi language. In fact, there is very little difference between Kutchi which is spoken today and Sindhi. Therefore I feel very strongly that it should be included in the Constitution.

Because of Sindhis who have come from Karachi and elsewhere in Sind, in the Kandla Port area I could see it with my own eyes that where there were open fields in 1947 today, with the enterprise of the Sindhis—what happened afterwards in connection with the Sindhu Resettlement Corporation is very unfortunate; but even so—if you go there, you will find that it is a oudding township.

A free trade zone has now come into existence there and the whole port of Kandla has got a filip through the initiative of our Sindhi friends who came over from Sind. It is mainly a Sindhi township and, therefore, I feel that there is all the more reason that the language of the people who are part of our land must also have a place in the Eighth Schedule so that their children can learn it and their culture can be preserved. Sindhi literature is very old which will otherwise die out in time to come.

I congratulate my hon. friend, Shri U. M. Trivedi, for having brought forward this Bill. I support this wholeheartedly with the hope that the Government will accept it and the House will adopt it.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I had the privilege to represent the case of India before the Kutch International Tribunal in Geneva for a fairly long period and I was amazed to find that most of the important documents were in the Sindhi language although it concerned Kutch. If. Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukerjee had been alive, today, he would have been very happy to find that Parliament is taking up this language. When I joined a big organisation under the leadership of veer Savarkar along with Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukerjee, I came across this line.

'आसिन्धु सिन्धुपर्यन्तं यस्य भारतमफ नें''

The integrity of India and the unity of India meant that of the holy land which begins from Sind right down to the seas. And you know the term 'Hindu' is nothing but a perversion of the word 'Sindhu.'

I want to point out that the Eighth Schedule of our Constitution refers to article 344 and article 351. Both are very important articles. Article 344 deals with the appointment of Parliamentary Commission to develop not only the Hindi language but also all the regional languages which I will call as the national languages. Article 344 says:

> "The President shall, at the expiration of five years from the commencement of this Constitution and thereafter at the expiration of ten years from such commencement, by order constitute a Commission which shall consist of a Chairman and such other members representing the different languages specified in the Eighth Schedule......"

Sindhi should be in the Eighth Schedule so that the parliamentary Commission or the constitutional Committee will also look to the development of that language. As you know, article 351 is also very important. It is for giving directive for development of the Hindi language and it also says:

> "....its genius, the forms, style and expressions used in Hindus-

tani and in the other languages of India specified in the Eighth Schedule ..."

If you do not include Sindhi, then you do not give any directive for the development of that language. They are 2 million uprooted unfortunate people, the victims of India's independence and India's disruption. In all fairness and according to the dictates of constitutional morality, their patriotism and their ancient culture, this Bill should be accepted and incorporated in the Constitution. I am not one of those who want to amend the Constitution everyday. But this is something which should be rectified and put on a parity with the other languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Bill whole-heartedly which has been brought forward by my hon. friend Shri U. M. Trivedi. I think, at least once, he has gone something very good. I want the Government to declare in unequivocal and unambiguous terms that Sindhi would be included in the Eighth Schedule which enumerates the national languages.

I say this because, in the first place, I have studied with some very eminent Sindhi teachers and I must pay my debt to them. In the second place, I have had very good Sindhi friends who have stood by me when I was down and out after the Partition. In the third place, in the University of Punjab, there was a Sindhi Board and, you may believe it or not, I was the convenor of that Sindhi Board in that University. These are my reasons for supporting this language. My friend talked about the rich cultural heritage of the Sindhi language. But I can assure you that some of the mystical works and some of the noblest folk-lore have come from Sind and I think they are as much a part of our national heritage as the folk-lore of other States and the mystical literature written in other languages.

I would also like to say one thing. I think all the Sind his here are cosmopolitan in outlook without ceasing to be Indians; while being one hundred per cent Indians, they have the most cosmopolitan outlook. I have visited many countries, at least a larger number of countries than those visited by my hon. friend, Mr. Trivedi, and I have found that where I could not find anybody else, my Sikh friends were there and where I could not find any Sikhs, my Sindhi friends were there. Therefore, I must say that Sindhis are most adventurous and cosmopolitan people.

I think their language is also cosmopolitan. People talk about their local languages. For God's sake, please do not create other controversies. As you know, sometimes the script is bound up with languages and I know that this language, the Sindhi language, consists of Sanskrit words, Urdu words, Persian words, Pushtu words and all kinds of words. It is a rich, composite language. I would like them to change their script but if they do not want to change their script, of course, I have no reason to quarrel with them.

I would say that while I think of the Sindhis who are here. I also think of the Sindhis who are in Pakistan. They are gradually being converted to Islam; they are gradually being starved; they are being disposesssed; they are gradually losing their property. Therefore, I would say that by giving them this right here, we would not only encourage the Sindhis who are in this country, but we would also send a word of cheer to those Sindhis who are still notting in Pakistan. Perhaps after that, there may be an incentive for them to come over to this country.

With these words, I support the Bill of my hon. friend.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): I have been the President of the Sindhis Association in Nagpur since the time they are colonised there. They are one among the various classes of persons

[Dr. M. S. Aney]

who have been uprooted on account of Partition. They are now settled in different provinces. Sindhis have really become the object of care and attention of the entire India. In almost every important colony, they are there.

One of the wrongs that were inflicted at the time of Partition was this: the question of language and culture of those people who were likely to be uprooted was not at all considered before giving our consent to Partition. At no place the Sindhis are so numerous as to claim that their language is the regional language of that State. This is an evil due to a wrong which was inflicted on them by the Indians on account of some other higher objective.

For the sake of atoning for this wrong which we have committed at the time of Partition, we must take steps to give Sindhi a place in the Schedule along with the other regional languages and give it all the facilities to grow along with the other regional languages of the country. Though they were living outside the present Sindh which is now in Pakistan, they have brought with them the Sindhi culture and are living on extensively friendly terms with other Indians with whom they have thrown their common lot.

With these words, I support this Bill.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : सभापति महोदय, इस विधेयक का समर्थन करते हुए मैं आपका ध्यान दो बातों की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं, जिससे आपको पता चलेगा कि इस मुल्क में सड़ान कहां तक पहुंची है इस अयोग्य सरकार के कारण ।

यह खबर बम्बई के एक दैनिक अखबार में आई है, यह भोपाल की खबर है कि एक पंगु बच्चों के स्कूल में चौथी क्लास में पढ़ने वाली एक लड़की ने अंग्रेजी लिखने में गलती की और उस के फलस्वरूप मास्टर साहब ने उसके हाथ पर एक जलता हुआ शोला रखा । दूसरा उदाहरण यह है कि जो लिंग्विस्टिक माइनौरिटी कमिश्नर की सातवीं रपट है, मैं सातवीं रपट से उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं उसमें सिन्धी के बारे में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की क्या नीति है, उसका उल्लेख करते पृष्ठ 47 पर यह कमिश्नर लिखता है--

> "The State Government have not revised their stand in respect of not teaching Sindhi as mentioned in paras 154 to 157 in the Sixth Report. These were (i) exclusion of Sindhi from the languages taught under the Three-language formula (from classes VI to VIII) on the ground that Sindhi is not mentioned in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution; (ii) discontinuation of the provision of offering Sindhi in the High School examination for those who offer English under 'modern European language' on the plea that Sindhi has been bracketed with a 'modern foreign language' English and."

सिन्धी को विदेशी भाषा के साथ और अंग्रेजी भाषा के साथ रखने का पाप उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने किया है । इस चीज को लेकर कई बार इस सदन में मैंने सवाल किये हैं और उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार को मजबूर भी कर दिया है कि एम० एस० सी० के इम्तिहान के लिये वह सिन्धी भाषा स्वीकार करे । ये दो उदाहरण मैंने दिये कि भाषा को लेकर यह देश कितना सड़ गया है ।

अब मैं इस विधेयक के बारे में अपना दृष्टिकोण रखना चाहता हूं । जो लोग अंग्रेजी को कायम रखने के आधार पर उर्दू और सिन्धी का या और किसी भी भाषा का प्रचार करते हैं, उन से मैं सहमत नहीं हूं । लेकिन अंग्रेजी को खत्म कर के सिन्धी हो, उर्दू हो, तामिल हो, बंगला हो, इन सभी भारतीय भाषाओं को उच्च स्थान पर प्रतिष्ठित करने का जो सुझाव है . . .

इस पर मुझे बोलना है, समय बढ़ाया जाय, आध घन्टा बढ़ा दिया जाय। अच्छा पांच मिनट में खत्म करता हूं।

सभापति महोदय : दो मिनट में खत्म कर दीजिये।

श्री मधु लिमये : भारतीय भाषाओं का जहां तक सवाल है, मैं चाहता हूं कि भारतीय भाषाओं को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाय, इस लिये मैं बिलकुल इस से सहमत हूं कि 8वीं सूची में सिंधी का समावेश किया जाय।

अब यहां सातवीं रपट में दूसरी बातें भी हैं। जहां तक सिंधी भाषा में पढ़ाई-लिखाई का इन्तजाम करने का सवाल है, मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार ने और पंजाब की सरकार ने इस सिद्धांत को नहीं स्वीकारा है। 6वीं रपट में भी यह कहा गया था और सातवीं रपट में भी लिग्विस्टिक माइनोरिटी कमिश्नर को इस बात को फिर दोहराना पड़ा। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि सिन्धी, पंजाबी, और बंगाली, इन तीनों भाषाओं के और उर्दू के बारे में भी हम लोगों को ज्यादा हमदर्दी दिखानी चाहिये।

आज तो हिन्दुस्तान खंडित हो गया है। दो टुकड़ों में बंट गया है। पाकिस्तान भारत से अलग हो गया है, लेकिन मेरे जैसे जो लोग हैं, जिन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान की एकता का स्वप्न देखा है, वह सोचते हैं कि अगर सिंधी को, पंजाबी को, बंगला को और उर्दू को, उर्दू तो इस देश की भाषा है, असल में हिन्दी और उर्दू में कोई विशेष फर्क नहीं है, हिन्दुस्तानी की शैली के दो रूप हैं, इन भाषाओं को अगर हम प्रोत्साहन देंगे तो हो सकता है कि आज नहीं तो कल हिन्दुस्तान की एकता का हमारा सपना फिर साकार हो जायेगा। जो सिन्धी इलाका हम से कट गया है, पूर्वी बंगाल का इलाका हम से कट गया है, पश्चिमी पंजाब का इलाका हम से कट गया है, पश्तो का भी इलाका है यह सारे इलाके फिर मौजूदा भारतवर्ष के साथ मिलकर संयुक्त हिन्दुस्तान को कायम करेंगे, ऐसी मुझे आशा है।

इस लिये मैं सरकार से बिनती करना चाहता हूं कि वह स्वयम् इस के बारे में अग्रसर होकर इस सिद्धान्त को स्वीकारें और श्री त्रिवेदी जो बिल लाये हैं उस को पारित करने के लिये योजना बनाये।

Shri S. Kandappan (Tiruchengode): Mr. Chairman, I am very glad to support this Bill brought forward by Shri Trivedi. The consensus seems to be wholly in favour of the inclusion of Sindhi in the Eighth Schedule to our Constitution. I hope Government would take note of this and if not now, at least in the near future, initiate action to amend the Constitution accordingly so that Sindhi gets a place on a par with other national languages in our country.

Sindhi is one of the ancient languages, I think it is the most ancient Indo-Aryan language. As a student of language, I know it has got its origin even before Sanskrit in this country, in the upper parts of this country. Apart from its antiquity, there is another factor that goes in favour of this language, namely, the richness of its vocabulary.

The legal luminary who preceded me referred to arts. 344 and 351 where it is enjoined that Hindi should be enriched by taking into it words and phrases from other national languages of the country so as to give expression to the composite culture of this country. I think Sindhi is most suitable for this purpose. But somehow Government have so far not taken note of it. At least at this late stage, they should come forward to give to this language its proper place.

If anybody thinks that by just adding one or more languages to the 8th Schedule we will give room for disruptive elements in this country to thrive, he is grossly mistaken. Simply because we give certain rights to some people, there will be a tendency

[Shri S. Kandappan]

for disunity in this country—this is a very wrong notion. It is rather the contrary that is true. It is only when people are deprived of their right, however small their number may be, that they feel different. Simply because they are one million or one and a half million, it does not mean that they should be deprived of their just and basic rights. We should not be under the impression that if we give such people their right, that will generate or encourage disruptive forces in this country or endanger its unity.

I would plead not only for Sindhi but for other languages too which are equally developed and have a number of people speaking it. Proper recognition should also be given to those languages.

Another important factor is the script. There was reference made to it by two or three speakers, that Sindhi should be in Devanagari script. I differ from that. I strongly feel that if you want to give recognition to Sindhi, simply give it, but do not make any condition that it should be in Devanagari script.

This idea of having one script for all the languages has been there for a pretty long time, even before the independence, when the British were here; we were saying then that we should have a common script for all the languages. I think Government are not genuinely interested in that. That is my feeling.

There are languages which can have different scripts. As far as I know, Sindhi is written in Arabic, Roman and Devanagri. They may or may not prefer Devanagiri, let us leave the option to those people themselves.

With regard to the common script, I would like to make a suggestion to the Government. The Government should make an honest effort to see that those Aryan languages which can be written in Devanagiri are brought under that script first before they go to the southern Dravidian languages. I say this because you cannot just write Tamil in Devanagri as it is. Even the word "Tamil" you cannot write, because there is no letter for *zh* in any other language in India so far as I know. So, Government should first try to have a common script for cognate languages and then try to bring the other languages also into the fold by reforming the script if necessary. That would be a constructive thing to do. I wish the Government takes note of it.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): The Government has been sympathetic to this demand of giving equal status to Sindhi language with other languages of India right from the beginning. But for the unfortunate partition of the country, Sindhi would have definitely found a place of pride in our Constitution. Even though Sindhi was not included in the Eighth Schedule of our Constitution, Government have been treating Sindhi as one of the national languages of the country.

The Sahitya Akadami has recognised it as one of the major languages of India. The National Book Trust also recognises it as such, and Sindhi books are given presidential awards also. There are broadcasts by All India Radio in this language, and the only thing that remains is to give this language a legal and constitutional recognition.

As many hon. Members have stated, the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities has from time to time referred to the Sindhi language in his reports.

As I was trying to tell the House, by and large and in most cases Sindhi has been given its due as a national language though it was not in the Eighth Schedule. There might have been mistakes here and there, but they have been promptly corrected.

In the Sixth Report, the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities has given a very specific recommendation to include Sindhi in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. It is a little long paragraph, but I think it deserves to be quoted here in this debate. In the Sixth Report, the Commissioner said:

> "As far as the languages are concerned, Sindhi has been the worst victim of partition. Today because of the wide dispersal of Sindhi-speaking people in different States, and because it is not the regional language of any State, there is a reasonable apprehension that this language may become extinct, unless extreme care is taken, with the passage of time. This will be most unfortunate. The Commissioner feels that the surest way of ensuring the continued and further enrichment of Sindhi would be to amend the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution and incroprate Sindhi as one of the languages listed therein."

In view of this and the general feeling all over the country, as I said earlier, the only thing that remains is to give it legal and constitutional recognition. Now, Government have decided to introduce a Bill in the current session of Parliament to amend the Constitution and incorporate Sindhi in the Eighth Schedule of our Constitution. In view of this decision, I would request the Mover of this Bill to withdraw his Bill so that Government may introduce its own legislation for this purpose.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Sir, I beg leave of the House to withdraw the Bill in view of the statement made by the hon. Minister.

Mr. Chairman: Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw the Bill?

The Bill was by leave withdrawn.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): Only the day before yesterday, while speaking on the no-confidence motion a charge was made against the Government by the opposition that the Government amends the Constitution repeatedly. This is an occasion when the Constitution amendment is being done at the instance of the Opposition.

श्री मधु लिमये : बेमतलब बात इस वक्त क्यों कह रहे हैं ?

16.32 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

(*Omission of Article*, 314) *by* Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय (सलेमपुर) : सभापति महोदय मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं :

> "कि भारत के संविधान में आगे संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक पर विचार किया जाए ।"

संविधान में अनुच्छेद 314 को हटाने के बारे में मैं संशोधन विधेयक पेश कर रहा हूं । इस अनुच्छेद का यह मन्तव्य है कि स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के पहले के जो आई० सी० एस० थे या आई० पी० एस० थे उनको इस अनुच्छेद के द्वारा विशेष सुविधायें प्राप्त थीं और उनको इसमें जारी रखने की व्यवस्था है । उनकी पेंशन के सम्बन्ध में उनके रिम्युनरेशन के सम्बन्ध में उनके अवकाश के सम्बन्ध में उनके डिसिप्लिन के सम्बन्ध में एक विशेष सुविधा उनको प्रदान की गई है और इस अनुच्छेद के द्वारा उन्हें रक्षित किया गया है ।

16.33 hrs.

[SHRIMATI RENUKA RAY *in the Chair*.]

इसके पीछे एक बहुत बड़ा इतिहास है और उस इतिहास की तरफ मैं माननीय सदस्यों का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। अंग्रेज इस देश में चार हजार मील की दूरी से हकूमत करते थे । उन्हें इस बात की आवश्यकता थी कि एक ऐसा वर्ग शासकों का बनाया जाय जो कि हिन्दुस्तान पर हकूमत करे और उन्होंने आई० सी० एस०

[श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डे]

और आई० पी० एस० वर्ग को बनाया । इन वर्गों को उसने इसलिये बनाया कि हिन्दुस्तान में सभी अंग्रेज तो आकर राज्य नहीं कर सकते थे लेकिन अपनी बुद्धि और अपनी विद्या के बल पर उन्होंने जो उनका प्रशासनिक ढांचा था उस ढांचे को हिन्दुस्तान में कार्यान्वित करने के लिए इस वर्ग को पैदा किया । यह वर्ग वह वर्ग है जो 1857 से लेकर अन्तिम स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम तक इस स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम को ठेस पहुंचाता रहा, हर तरीके से रिप्रेसिव मैशर्ज अख्त्यार करता रहा । वह इस बात को चाहता था कि हिन्दुस्तान में जो अंग्रेजों की हकूमत है वह जाने न पाये और सर्वदा उनकी हकूमत कायम रहे । यह वर्ग अंग्रेजों का प्रतीक था । यह वर्ग इस तरीके से दमन और शोषण करता था कि हिन्दुस्तान में आती हुई आजादी भी दूर हट जाती थी ।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जब देश स्वतन्त्र हुआ तो उस समय जो बहुत ही गलतियां हुईं वहां एक गलती यह भी हुई कि देश का बटवारा हुआ, हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान बने । दूसरे जब देश स्वतन्त्र होने वाला था तब अंग्रेजों ने हमारे नेताओं के सामने यह प्रस्तुत किया कि उन लोगों का क्या होगा जो कि आई० सी० एस० और आई० पी० एस० के हैं । उन्होंने चाहा कि उनकी सेवाओं को सुरक्षित रखा जाए । उस वक्त एक इंडियन इंडिपेंडेंस एक्ट बना । उसमें दफा 10 अंकित हुई । इन सब चीजों को सुलझाने के लिए इन सब चीजों के बारे में परामर्श करने के लिए श्री हैंडरसन आए और हमारे देश के नेता जो उस वक्त मौजद थे जो संयुक्त सरकार में थे जिस सरकार में मुस्लिम भी थे और गैर मुस्लिम भी थे उनसे उन्होंने परामर्श किया । लोगों ने समझा कि अगर इस बात को हम नहीं सुलझायेंगे तो सम्भव है कि जो स्वतन्त्रता हमें मिलने जा रही है जो सत्ता हमें हस्तांतरित होने जा रही है वह न हो । उस वक्त गृह मंत्री सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल थे । ड्राफ्ट कांस्टीट्यूशन जो तब प्रस्तुत हुआ उस मे इन सेवाओं के सम्बन्ध में जो विशेष परिस्थिति बताई है और जो कुछ कहा था उसको मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं । उन्होंने कहा था :

> "When Mr.. Henderson came here to settle this question of the Services, he had long discussions with me. He said that before the transference of power arrangements should be made to the satisfaction of the Parliament, that transference of power will take place only when guarantees are given to the members of the Secretary of State's services, each individual member of which has a Covenant with the Secreary of State for permanancy and for certain other guarantees."

इस में उन्होंने इस बात को कबल किया कि जो प्रश्न संविधान निर्माताओं के सामने है चालू संविधान की 314 धारा और ड्राफ्ट कांस्टीट्यूशन की 283ए धारा इसके बारे में उनकी जो बातचीत श्री हैंडरसन के साथ हुई है उसमें उन्होंने क्या कहा है । तब दो माननीय सदस्यों श्री त्यागी और श्री कामत ने इसका विरोध किया था । उन्होंने कहा था कि इस वक्त कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है कि इस तरीके से संविधान के अन्तर्गत यह चीजें लाई जाए । लेकिन और दूसरे दो माननीय सदस्यों ने जो कुछ अपने भाषण में कहा उसको पढ़ कर मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं । डा० पी० एस० देशमुख ने कहा था :—

> "I am afraid I cannot resist the temptation of submitting to this House that it is not very proper to contilnue to have a provision of this nature in our Constitution. It was well and good for those Constitutions which were framed by the British people of the British Parliament to have a clause like this. We are now framing a Constitution of Free India. Indians are framing their own Constitution for themselves.

> Under these Circumstances I do not think any guarantees of this nature were at all necessary."

श्री अन्तशयनाम अय्यंगार ने भी इसका विरोध किया था । उन्होंने कहा था :

> "This guarantee means that they were the rulers under the old regime and that they will continue to be so in this regime."

लेकिन सभानेत्री महोदया इसके बावजूद सरदार पटेल ने जो बहस इसके बारे में हुई उसका जवाब देते हुए कहा था कि कोई विकल्प नहीं है इसके सिवाय हमारे सामने । उन्होंने कहा कि अगर इन आई० सी० एस० लोगों को विशेष सुविधायें प्रदान नहीं की जाएंगी तो राज्य और केन्द्र की सरकारें नहीं चलने पाएंगी । ये बड़े कुशल और दक्ष हैं । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि देश जब स्वतन्त्र हुआ उसके पहले इसलिए दक्ष थे कि उन्होंने दमन का काम किया, इसलिए दक्ष थे कि लोगों पर इन्होंने गोलियां चलवाई, इसलिए दक्ष थे कि हमारे बड़े बड़े नेताओं को इन्होंने जेलखानों में बन्द किया और यह सब कुछ करने की वजह से उनको कहा गया कि ये दक्ष प्रशासक हैं । लेकिन आज स्थिति बदल गई है । स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के पहले पचास प्रतिशत से ज्यादा यूरोपियंज़ और ब्रिटिशर्ज़ आई० सी० एस० हुआ करते थे और थोड़े से लोग हिन्दुस्तानी हुआ करते थे । अब स्थिति बिल्कुल बदल गई है । पहली जनवरी, 1966 को पुराने आई० सी० एस० लोगो की तादाद केवल 141 रह गई है और उसकी जगह पर आई० ए० एस० और आई० पी० एस० के लोग आ गए हैं । इन लोगों की तादाद इस वक्त सवा दो हजार के करीब है । देश को स्वतन्त्र हुए बहुत समय हो गया है । स्वतन्त्र वातावरण के अन्दर जो गुलामी के प्रतीक हैं जिन्होंने देश को गुलाम रखा है और ऐसा करने में कोई कसर नहीं छोड़ी है उनके लिए विशेष संरक्षणों की आवश्यकता नहीं है । देश से राय बहादुर, खान बहादुर, राजे महाराजे, सामन्तवादी सभी चले गए हैं, सब का खात्मा हो गया है । लेकिन जिन लोगों ने देश में दमनकारी कार्य किये और जो गुलामी के प्रतीक हैं वे अभी तक मौजूद हैं । मैं समझता हूं कि जब भारत आजाद हो गया था, आजाद होने का उसका स्वप्न साकार हो गया था तो सरकार को स्वयं इस तरह का विधेयक यहां प्रस्तुत करना चाहिये था । लेकिन अभी तक वह ऐसा नहीं कर पाई है । 18–19 साल के बाद भी गुलामी के ये प्रतीक मौजूद हैं और इन्हें विशेष सुविधायें संविधान में प्रदान की गई हैं, इसके लिए संविधान में प्रविधान किया गया है । मैं चाहता हूं कि उसको हटा दिया जाये और इस संविधान में यह जो एक कलंक है, इसे मिटा दिया जाए । सरदार पटेल ने कहा था कि हमारे पास दक्ष और कुशल प्रशासक नहीं हैं । लेकिन उसके बाद बहुत सी श्रेणियां हमने क्रियेट की हैं, आई० ए० एस० की क्रियेट की है, आई० पी० एस० का केडर क्रियेट किया है । ये जो लोग हैं ये स्वतन्त्र वातावरण में पले हुए हैं, इनके दिल और दिमाग विकसित हैं । स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के पहले के जो आफ़िसर्स थे आई० सी० एस० वगैरह के उनको डर था कि शायद उनको हटा दिया जाए, उनको निकाल दिया जाए क्योंकि उन्होंने जुल्म और ज्यादतियां की थीं । आज की स्थिति में उन संरक्षणों की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है । वे लोग यहां के रहने वाले हैं, वे हमारे बीच में रहते हैं और काम करते हैं । आज उनके लिये भय का कोई कारण नहीं है । देश में आज जो परिस्थिति है, उस में अखिल भारतीय सेवाओं में इस प्रकार वर्ग-भेद करना मनासिब नहीं है ।

मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि स्वतन्त्रता-प्राप्ति के समय हिन्दुस्तान की तरह पाकिस्तान में भी उन अधिकारियों के लिये इस प्रकार के संरक्षण रखे गये थे, लेकिन पाकिस्तान ने जब अपना संविधान बनाया,

[श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय]

तो उसने उसमें ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं रखी। ब्रिटेन, अमरीका या फ्रांस आदि किसी भी देश के संविधान में ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं है कि किन्हीं समान काम करने वाले अधिकारियों में इस तरह भेद-भाव किया जाये।

इसलिए स्वतन्त्र भारत के प्रशासन को सुन्दर तरीके से, सुचारु रूप से चलाने के लिये संविधान के अनुच्छेद 314 में दी गई विशेष सुविधाओं को हटा देना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूं कि इससे देश का गौरव और सम्मान बढ़ेगा। इस के अतिरिक्त आई० ए० एस० केडर के अधिकारियों, जिनकी तादाद सवा दो हजार है, और भविष्य में उस केडर में भर्ती होने वालों को प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक को प्रस्तुत करता हूं और आशा करता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय इस को स्वीकार करेंगे।

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration."

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): Madam Chairman, the object of the Mover is to remove the discrimination between persons who were appointed to the Civil Service before independence and those appointed after independence in regard to the conditions of service, remuneration, etc. I oppose the Bill. For that reason I quote the words of Sardar Patel spoken in this Parliament in the year 1947. He was the person who criticised the British Government and called them bulldogs. He called the ICS before independence as the servants of the Britishers. But the words of Sardar Patel, the very wise words spoken after independence were: "If the ICS go out of our Government I also go out with them". He said these words because after independence he realised the responsibility with which the Government was to be run.

I remember those days when I was associated with Sardar Patel. He had realised that the Government was run by the ICS officers and if we remove them our services would be affected. I still hold that today these worthy officers who are in the service, for whom we have given all the guarantees in the Constitution, they are doing a good job. We should abide by those guarantees in the Constitution. I will remind the Mover of this Bill that they are Indian citizens. We should forget the past. They are running our administration to the best of their ability. Today we should continue our promises given to them under the Constitution. I do not hold any brief for the ICS. But I know from personal knowledge and I can say that the training that they receive is so thorough that to whatever department of the Government they may be assigned, they will run it with the best efficiency. I also want to draw the attention of the mover to the fact that we have very few ICS officers in our present Government and within a few years we shall not have any of them in service. Our administration will be run by the IAS, which we have brought up equally well. I, therefore, oppose this Bill vehemently and I want to assure the ICS officers who are in service, through this Parliament that we shall keep the word which we have given to them in 1947 and that we shall respect our Constitution.

श्री श्रीनारायण दास (दरभंगा): सभापति महोदय, माननीय मित्र, श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय ने जो विधेयक उपस्थित किया है, उसका समर्थन करना कुछ कठिन मालूम पड़ता है। अपने भाषण में जिन पुरानी बातों की उन्होंने याद दिलाई है, मैं समझता हूं कि स्वतन्त्रता-प्राप्ति के उन्नीस वर्ष बाद उन में जाना मुनासिब नहीं है। जब हम स्वतन्त्रता की लड़ाई लड़ रहे थे, उस समय के अधिकारी-वर्ग, अर्थात् आई० सी० एस० और आई० पी० एस० के सदस्यों, ने क्या काम किया,

उसके बारे में इस समय कुछ कहना असंगत सा मालूम होता है । यह ठीक है कि संविधान का अनुच्छेद 314 हमें क्राउन और कौंसिल आफ़ स्टेट की याद दिलाता है, जिनके द्वारा हिन्दुस्तान को गुलाम बनाये रखने के लिए अनेक प्रकार का दमन किया गया और हर तरह से कोशिश की गई कि हिन्दुस्तान को उस के जन्म-सिद्ध अधिकारों से वंचित रखा जाये । इस लिए अनुच्छेद 314 किसी भी राष्ट्र-प्रेमी को आनन्द देने वाला नहीं है, बरन् दुख देने वाला है ।

लेकिन हम सब जानते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में जो हमने स्वराज्य प्राप्त किया, वह पीसफुल ट्रांस्फ़र आफ़ पावर था, हमने शान्तिपूर्ण तरीके से, बिना हिंसा के स्वराज्य प्राप्त किया । यह भी कहना पड़ेगा कि दुनिया के इतिहास में ऐसी घटनायें कम ही हैं कि शासन करने वाला कोई देश उस देश से स्वेच्छा से, बिना किसी दुर्घटना और लड़ाई के चला गया हो, जिस को उसने गुलाम बना रखा था । जब अंग्रेजों को मालूम हुआ कि अब हिन्दुस्तान को गुलाम नहीं रखा जा सकता है, तो वे स्वेच्छा से यहां की राज्य-सत्ता हम को सौंप कर चले गए । उस समय हमारे देश में जो सर्विसिज थीं, अंग्रेज़ों ने जाते समय उन के अधिकारों के संरक्षण के बारे में हिन्दुस्तान से एक इकरारनामा करा लिया, जिस का उद्देश्य यह था कि उन अफ़सरान की तन्ख्वाह, छुट्टी और अनुशासनात्मक कार्यवाही सम्बन्धी अधिकारों की रक्षा की जाये ।

माननीय सदस्य ने इस सम्बन्ध में सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल का उल्लेख किया है । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि सरदार पटेल हम से कम देशभक्त नहीं थे और उनको भी इस बात का ख्याल था कि किन लोगों ने हिन्दुस्तान को आजादी के रास्ते में रोड़े अटकाए थे । लेकिन चूंकि हम ने शान्तिमय तरीके से स्वराज्य प्राप्त किया और अंग्रेज लोग स्वेच्छा से हमारा देश छोड़ कर चले गए, तो हम ने उस अवसर पर जो इकरारनामा किया, यह मुनासिब मालूम नहीं होता कि आज उन्नीस वर्ष बाद उस को तोड़ा जाए । हमें इस बात का भी ख्याल रखना चाहिये कि इस समय आई० सी० एस० और आई० पी०एस० में कुल 162 व्यक्ति हैं, उन में से 21 इस साल रिटायर होने वाले हैं और 1979 तक वे सब के सब सर्विस से हट जायेंगे । हमारे संविधान-निर्माताओं ने, संविधान सभा के बहुमत—ने कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने उस समय भी इस अनुच्छेद का विरोध किया था—जिस अनुच्छेद 314 को संविधान में रखा, वह गलत हो या सही, मैं समझता हूं कि इस समय उस पर चोट करना मुनासिब नहीं है । इस को ऐसे ही रहने दिया जाये । इस समय पुरानी बातों को याद करने का कोई लाभ नहीं है । जिन आई० सी० एस० अफसरों ने अंग्रेज के शासन को यहां पर कायम रखने में मदद की, जब हम ने संविधान का निर्माण करते समय उन के खिलाफ कार्यवाही नहीं की, जब कि बदला चुकाने का वक्त था, तो आज 19 वर्ष बाद कार्यवाही करने की सोचें, यह मुनासिब मालूम नहीं पड़ता है । इस लिये मैं अदब के साथ निवेदन करना चाहता हूं । यद्यपि उनकी भावना ठीक है और जब संविधान बना था, उस समय भी यही भाव प्रकट किये गये थे. लेकिन अब आजादी के 19 वर्ष बाद इस मुर्दे को गड्ढे से निकालना मुनासिब नहीं है । इन को ऐसे ही पड़े रहने दिया जाय । जो आई० पी० एस० और आई० सी० एस० आफिसर्ज हैं वे आज भी हमारी सर्विसिज में हैं और देश की सेवा कर रहे हैं । उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही करना मुनासिब नहीं है ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं माननीय सदस्य से निवेदन करूंगा कि वे इस विधेयक पर जोर न दें, संविधान में जैसी धारा है, उसको वैसी ही रहने दें ।

श्री शिवनारायण (बांसी) : मेडम चेयरमैन, संविधान की 314 धारा हमारे सामने है –

> "Except as otherwise expressly provided by this Constitution, every person who Having been appointed by the Secretary of State or Secretary of State in Council to a civil service of the Grown".

मैं इस धारा का विरोध करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूं । आज हम क्राउन के नीचे नहीं हैं, क्राउन से हम छुट्टी पा गये हैं जो कि इस देश के लिये अभिशाप था । ऐसी स्थिति में मेरे मित्र पुराने लाश को ढोये जाये, उसकी बदबू देश में आती रहे यह हमारे लिये अभिशाप है । जिन्होने हमें डडें मारे, मैं आज यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे यहां जितने आई० सी० एस० आफिसर्स हैं, उन के बारे में हमारे यहां जो रिपोर्टें आती हैं, उन के अनुसार उन्होंने बड़ी बड़ी कम्पनियों में अभी से इन्तजाम सोचे हुए हैं, देश भक्ति के नाम पर इन के अन्दर एक इंच भी प्रेम नहीं है । यहां पर नौकरी करते हुये भी वे पहले से इन्ताजाम किये हुये बैठे हैं कि रिटायरमेंन्ट के बाद फलां कम्पनी में हमारे लिये जगह हो जाय— यह इनकी देशभक्ति है । आज जितने आई० सी० एस० और बड़े बड़े लोग हैं, मैं कहना नहीं चाहता हूं, मैं पी० ए० सी० का मेम्बर हूं, लेकिन इन के कारनामे और इनकी ऊंचान-निचान सब हमको मालूम है । मैं देश भक्त के नाते ईमानदारी से कहता हूं कि पाण्डे जी को संविधान की इस धारा में अमेण्डमेंन्ट करने का जो इस समय ज्ञान उत्पन्न हुआ है, वह एक बहुत सुन्दर विचार है, और मैं इसकी ताईद करता हूं और मुनासिब समझता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट को इस मांग को स्वीकार कर के संविधान में अमेण्डमेंन्ट करना चाहिए । संविधान में हम अब तक 17 अमेंडमेंन्टस कर चुके हैं, इस लिये यह कोई जरूरी नहीं है कि हमारे बाप अगर गलती कर गये हैं, तो हम उनके होशियार बेटे उसको ठीक न करें । हमारी ड्यूटी है कि हम अपने अपने बाप के भूले हुए रास्ते को ठीक कर के चलायें । आज इस देश में डैडी ममी वालों का राज्य होनेवाला नहीं है । आई० सी० एस० और सैक्रेटेरियट के लोग जो अपने को बड़े बड़े ठेकेदार बनाये हुए हैं, हमारी गवर्नमेंन्ट की मशीनरी के रोड़े हैं, जो राष्ट्र को धक्का पहुंचा रहे हैं । आज भी अंग्रेजी हुकूमत का डण्डा बजता है, उनकी जय बोलते हैं, उनकी भाषा को गले से लगाये हुए हैं, गले का हार बनाये हुए हैं— हाय अंग्रेजी, हाय अंग्रेजी । जिस संविधान ने हिन्दी को राष्ट्र भाषा बनाया, वे लोग उस का विरोध कर के देश के नक्शे को बिगाड़ रहे हैं, हमारे देश की एकता के रास्ते में रोड़े अटका रहे हैं, इस के लिये केवल हमारे ये बड़े बड़े आफिसर्स जिम्मेदार हैं ।

इसलिये श्रीमान्, आप से दरख्वास्त करता हूं और आप के जरिये गवर्नमेंट से कहना चाहता हूं कि कांस्टाट्यूशन की इस धारा को अमेन्ड करना चाहिये, हम अब क्राउन के नीचे नहीं हैं, हम कौन्सिल आफ स्टेट के मातहत नहीं हैं । हिन्दुस्तान स्वतन्त्र है और हमारा संविधान स्वतन्त्र है । इन शब्दों के साथ मैं श्री वी० एन० पाण्डेय को सराहना करता हूं और इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं ।

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Madam Chairman, I support the Bill brought forward by Mr. Vishwa Nath Pandey whole-heartedly.

Now, there are some persons who have opposed this Bill because of the constitutional guarantee that we have given. Well, you gave the constitutional guarantee that Punjab will not be divided. A few years back, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru himself said that the whole of Punjab is one and the Punjabi language was the language of the State. We thought that this constitutional guarantee was sacred and sacrosanct. And yet now, after two years, we have split up Punjab into four parts. There is Punjab;

there is Haryana-prant; we have given away some parts of Punjab to Himachal Pradesh and we have created the Union Territory of Chandigarh. It is no use taking shelter behind these constitutional guarantees because the constitutional guarantees are only given in the context of time and place. When that context changes the constitutional guarantee also changes. Therefore, since the context of the ICS people has changed, the constitutional guarantee must also change.

You must know, Madam—I am very afraid of saying all that—that the persons who belong to the Indian Civil Service were called as the great assets of U.K. and as the steel frame. I want to ask you: How long are we going to stick to the steel frame which bound us hand and foot, which did not allow us to move right or left, which did not make us think our own thoughts and do our own deeds and go our own way? The ICS people, as we know them, were the people who kept the freedom of India back, if not more, at least by 25 to 30 years, If these guardians of law and order, as they were called at that time, had not been there and if they had not taken drastic measures against those freedom fighters, I think, India's freedom would have been there in the year 1920 or 1918 and not in the year 1947. Therefore, I believe, the ICS people were very reactionary politically and they stood in the way of Indian freedom and they were responsible for some of the atrocities which were committed in India.

Now, to keep the memory alive, we have kept some of the ghosts. I do not want any ghost in my house. I do not want that there should be any skeleton in my cup-board. These skeletons we have kept still. My friend said that we have only 129 persons and that they would all be liquidated not by us but by God in 1979 and, therefore, we should wait for 13 years more so that instead of sending them away on our own part, they will automatically go out of office. I ask you one question: Can you think that we can afford to have two nations in this country? I say, we cannot have two nations in any sector of our country, one the I.C.S. people, the reminiscence of the old British raj, the remeberances of the old British days, reminders of the British raj, the rememberances of the whom we have educated, whom we have trained and whom we have given all kinds of education during the days when we have been free. You want to have two nations, you want to have two Indias, one reminding us of our British India and the other reminding us of Indian India.

17 hrs.

I assure you that some of these old ICS people are also good. I do not want to go into the names of some of them. I know them. But most of these ICS people want to lead a westernised life; they want to lead the life of a 'Bada Sahib'; they want to lead a life of affluences; they want to have big bungalows. When I went to Gurdaspur for the first time and I saw the bungalow of the Deputy Commissioner, I said to myself, "Oh God! The bungalow of a Deputy Commissioner is so big!" Now that we have got IAS men, we have reduced the size of the bungalow.

Then magnificently like jews, they get pensions and their pensions are of a range which, I think, free India cannot afford to give. Then there are the leave rules. These things were meant for British members of ICS. Some of our old people also got into that by merit and some got into that by patronage. I ask you one question. They get two or three months' leave after some years of service for going to U.K. Where will these ICS people, who are Indians, go now? So, the whole thing appears to me to be fantastic. It is worthy to be in the '1984' written by George Orwell. If George Orwell were there and were to write about the old ICS people, he would do full justice for, he himself

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

belonged to the Indian Police Service in Burma; as he was a good man and he resigned.

I say that all these salaries, pensions and leave rules which they have remind us of those days when we were slaves. For God's sake, put away all the things which are reminders of our slavery. My friend asked questions about the removal of statues of foreigners. You remove the statues of foreigners. What harm do the statues do? Why don't you remove the living statues of foreigners. These are living statues and you do not remove them, but you want to remove the statues of persons that cannot speak or act or do any harm or good. As these persons are living embodiments of the old ideal traditions of British......

Shri Shinkre (Marmagoa): Who will run your Party then?

Shri D. C. Sharma: Our Party will be run by Mr. Sheo Narain who will be our future Foreign Minister, by Mr. Shree Narayan Dass who will be our future Home Minister. I am not afraid of my Party. My Party will be run by my colleagues sitting there. Therefore, I am not afraid of my party.

I am submitting respectfully that we cannot afford to have two standards , one for the members of the Indian Administrative and other service and another for the members who belong to the ICS. It was said of the Indian Civil Service that it was neither Indian nor civil nor service, and we are still keeping it up.

We are still keeping up this triple chain round the neck of our administration. I would, therefore, suggest that we must give them their due and send them to some hill-station where they can live in peace. Or else, we should ask them to accept those terms which have been given to the IAS people. Are not the IAS people giving a very good account of themselves? I think they are as good as any of those persons. I have seen some of the secretaries to the Ministries here, and I wonder at the knowledge, at their scope of reference, at their draftsmanship and at the fine way in which they write. But it is a pity some of our great Ministers who come here cannot even read out what they have written. And yet it is an irony that we cannot give these IAS people the status and the salary and the other things which they deserve.

India is a land of equality of opportunity, equality of remuneration and equality of pay and equality of work. When I see these ICS people they remind me of those days when I was on the streets of Delhi like a slave and, therefore, I feel that they should be done away with. I know that the Home Minister is looking very growlingly at me, but that does not matter. But I must submit very respectfully to him 'If you do not remove them, Mr. Home Minister, I appeal to you to give to these IAS people the same conditions of service which the ICS people enjoy. If you cannot give these people the same conditions of service, the same leave rules and the same salaries etc. then I think you better ask these ICS people to stay at home and do their meditation.'

I feel that this Bill has come in good time. It should have come earlier, but it has come only now, and I support it wholeheartedly. I am not against anybody, but I am against inequality of any kind. I oppose the present provision in the Constitution because it perpetuates different types of service in the country, namely the ICS, IAS, IPS and so on. We oppose that kind of provision because we are not going to be a party to inequalit of any kind in this country.

श्री ज्वा० प्र० ज्योतिषी (सागर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं समझता हूं कि सिविल सर्विस के अधिकारियों को श्री पाण्डेय को धन्यवाद देना चाहिये । धन्यवाद इस गरज से कि उन्होंने अपने इस बिल के द्वारा इस सदन को यह मौका दिया कि वह जाने कि आई० सी० एस० अधिकारियों के विषय में इस देश के निवासियों के प्रति क्या भावना है ।

यह निश्चित रूप से एक दुख:द बात होगी कि आज़ाद भारतवर्ष में पुराने जमाने में पुरानी ब्रिटिश परम्पराओं के नीचे शिक्षित और दीक्षित व्यक्ति उन्हीं परम्पराओं को लेकर के भारत वर्ष की आज़ादी के बाद भी इस देश में उसी तरह का बरताव करें जिस तरह का बरताव ब्रिटिश हुकूमत के ज़माने में होता था। सदन में जो चर्चा हुई, बहुत से मित्रों ने चर्चा की वह चर्चा इस बात की द्योतक है कि इस देश का अधिकांश मानव समाज यह महसूस करता है कि ये जो आई० सी० एस० कर्मचारी हैं इनको जिस तरह से बरताव करना चाहिये इस देश के अन्दर आज़ाद भारत के अन्दर और जिस सेवा भावना से, जिस लगनशीलता के साथ काम करना चाहिये और जिस भावना को अपने हृदय के अन्दर अंकित करके काम करना चाहिये उस तरह से काम नहीं कर रहे है, उस तरह से काम नहीं हो रहा है। यह बात सदन में हुई चर्चा से व्यक्त होती हैं। मैं इस पक्ष में नहीं हूं कि कांस्टीट्यूशन में एमेंडमेंट किया जाए। मैं इस पक्ष में नहीं हूं कि जो कर्मचारी इस देश में सेवा कर रहे हैं उनको आज इधर उधर तबदील किया जाए, उनको कोई नई हार्डशिप में डाला जाए। हमने जो वादे किए हैं आज़ादी पाने के पश्चात् उन वादों पर हम हमेशा अटल रहें। हमारे बुजर्गों ने जो वादे किये उन के साथ उन वादों की हम कद्र करते हैं और अपने रक्त की एक बूंद रहते हम चाहेंगे कि वे वादे हम बराबर कायम रख सकें।

यह सच है कि कुछ सिद्धान्तों को ले कर हमारे बुज़ुर्गों ने जो वादे किये थे और ऐसा करते वक्त कुछ भावनायें उनकी थीं। उनकी भावना यह थी कि इस बदले हुए देश, इस बदले हुए जमाने के मुताबिक वे जनता के सेवक बन कर इस देश को आगे बढ़ाने की और ईमानदारी से आगे बढ़ाने की कोशिश करेंगे, इस काम में मदद देंगे। उन्हें शासन का अनुभव है। उन्हें ब्रिटिश तरीके पर, ब्रिटिश हित की दृष्टि से काम करने की शिक्षा दी गई है। वे देश के सेवक हैं, इस भावना से वे काम करेंगे। यह मैं समझता हूं कि सरदार वल्लभ भाई पटेल तथा दूसरे लोगों के मन में खयाल था। और विश्वास था उनको कि इस देश के आदमी बन कर उनको काम करना है क्यों कि इस देश का रक्त उनकी धमनियों में है और इस देश में उनको पलना है, इस देश में उनकी संततियों को रहना है। संततियां उनकी ऐसी बनेंगी कि देश के हितों के अनुकूल वे आचरण करें और स्वयं भी अपने आपको वे ऐसा बनायेंगे कि इस देश की प्रजा को उन के अनुभव और उन के ज्ञान से उचित लाभ मिले।

इन भावनाओं के साथ अपना मंतव्य आपके सामने रखते हुए मैं अपना स्थान ग्रहण करता हूं।

Mr. Chairman: We have to conclude this by 5.30 p.m. before which both the Minister and the Mover have to speak.

Shri Bade (Khargone): I will deal only with the *pros* and *cons.*

Shri Hanumanthaiya (Bangalore city): I would also like to speak.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Bade will take a very few minutes.

श्री बड़े : यह जो बिल पाण्डेय जी ने रखा है, इसका मैं समर्थन करता हूं। साथ साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि आई० सी० एस० के बारे में जा कुछ अभी प्रो० शर्मा ने कहा है वह बात बिल्कुल सच्ची नहीं है। जब ट्रांजीशनल पीरियड था और अंग्रेज यहां से चले गए तब हम को राज्य किस तरह से किया जाता है, इसका अनुभव नहीं था। जिन मंत्रियों ने राजकाज सम्भाला तब थोड़ी सी अक्ल इन लोगों ने उन नए मंत्रियों को दी। सभी आई० सी० एस० मूर्ख हैं या सभी सुपर ह्यूमनवीइंग्ज हैं, ऐसी बात नहीं है। इन पदों की चकाचौंध तो थी ही, इस में कोई शक नहीं

[श्री बड़े]

है । लेकिन जब खद्दरधारी मिनिस्टर आए तब इनके मन में आया कि ये क्या मिनिस्टर हैं, इनको क्या मालूम है और इसलिए उन्होंने उनकी तरफ कंटेम्प्ट के साथ देखा । मैंने देखा है मध्य भारत में जब एक आई० सी० एस० अफसर ट्रांसफर होकर जाने लगा तो उसने कहा कि मैं तो जा रहा हूं इन गधों को अब तक मैंने हांका है और अब तुम हांकना । तिरस्कार और घृणा इनके प्रति उनके मनों में थी । लेकिन आई० सी० एस० के लोगों ने जो अच्छे अच्छे काम किये हैं, उनकी ओर से आंखें नहीं फेरी जा सकती हैं ।

अब आई० ए० एस० आए हैं । इनका हाल क्या है यह मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं । स्टेट्स में से जिन के नाम रिकमेंड हो कर आते हैं और जिन को आई० ए० एस० में लिया जाता है उनको मैंने देखा है । कुछ तो अच्छे होते हैं । लेकिन बहुत से भाई भतीजावाद की बिना पर भेज दिये जाते हैं । दरअसल में अगर उनके लिए आई० सी० एस० वाला इम्हतान रखा जाए और उनको इस इम्हतान में बिठाया जाए तब आपको मालूम पड़ेगा कि उनको कितने गम्भीर नम्बर मिलते हैं । उनको सिफर नम्बर मिलेगा, ज़ीरो नम्बर मिलेगा । लेकिन इसके साथ साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि पगार में कोई डिफ्रेंस इन दोनों में नहीं होना चाहिये । लेकिन यह जरूर है कि दोनों की क्वालिटी में, दोनों की क्वालिफिकेशंज में फर्क जरूर है, दोनों के विद्याभ्यास में फर्क जरूर है । अब भी हम देखते हैं कि कुछ आई० सी० एस० ऐसे हैं, कामत साहब जैसों को आप छोड़ दें, जोकि अपने आपको सुपरह्यूमनबीइंग्ज़ समझते हैं, ऐसा समझते हैं अपने आप को कि स्वर्ग से वे आए हैं । पूरे इंग्लिश वातावरण में वे पले हुए हैं और अपने बच्चों को भी वे इसी वातावरण में पालते हैं और राष्ट्रीयता से उनका दूर का भी रिश्ता नहीं है । इस प्रकार के लोग नहीं होने चाहिये । शुरू शुरू में कुछ मिनिस्टर्ज इस तरह के भी थे कि जब उनको आई० सी० एस० कहना सिखाया गया तो उन्होंने कहना शुरू कर दिया, आई से, यैस । कोई कोई मिनिस्टर इस तरह के भी आए जो कि पुट आप दी फाइल बिफोर मी की जगह पुट भी इन दी फाइल लिखा करते थे । दो तीन चार क्लास वे पढ़े हुए थे और उनको इंग्लिश सिखाई गई । गुलगुले और पकौड़े बेचने वाले भी मिनिस्टर बन गए थे । उस वक्त उनको आई० सी० एस० आफिसर्स की जरूरत थी । शासन का काम अगर कुछ अच्छी तरह से इन पिछले बरसो में चला है तो यह इन आई० सी० एस० लोगों की वजह से ही चला है ।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जहां तक पगार का सम्बन्ध है आई० सी० एस० और आई० ए० एस० अगर उनका काम एक जैसा है तो कोई डिफ्रेंस नहीं होना चाहिये । क्वालिफिकेशंज़ का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है वह अलग बात है । अगर आई० ए० एस० से भी वही ड्यटी ली जाती है जोकि आई० सी० एस० से ली जाती है तो इन दोनों में फर्क करना ठीक नहीं है, इस तरह का कोई डिसक्रिमिनेशन नहीं होना चाहिये । कांस्टीट्यूशन भी इस तरह के डिसक्रिमिनेशन की इजाजत नहीं देता है ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं ।

Mr. Chairman: How long would the Minister take?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): Five minutes.

Mr. Chairman: Five minutes or the Mover.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: I will also take only five minutes.

The discussion is going rather on emotional lines. It is hardly the time to recount our attitude towards the ICS which prevailed two decades ago.

The ICS has a tradition. This tradition is neither for nor against any particular political ideology. It is not that the ICS people were opposed to independence. The tradition of civil

service in a democratic form of government is that they serve faithfully whoever constitutes the government; whether it is of one particular party or of another, of one particular complexion or of another. They are there to serve the government then existing. If this tradition is not followed, the type of democratic government we have, cannot be worked. If ICS people or people in the administrative services become partisans, then it will be impossible to work the kind of system we have incorporated in the Constitution.

If you look at it from this constitutional point of view and that of the well-known convention and tradition that is to be followed by the civil service people, I must say they have acquitted themselves well. For the last two decades they have implemented the policies and programmes given to them by the ministries constituted by this House in the true constitutional way.

17.19 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I am, therefore, susrprised that we should attack the civil service, its methods or its traditional ways. On the other hand I would have felt very happy if the debate had been directed towards administrative efficiency vis-a-vis this service, whether the kind of recruitment we have to the administrative services now, their emoluments, service conditions, promotion criteria, whether these are being followed correctly, whether these apply to the present-day requirements. If the debate had been directed towards these fundamental aspects of service, we could have certainly done some service to the structure of government and its efficiency.

The Administrative Reforms Commission which has been appointed by the Government is seized of this matter and the terms of reference inculde the services and all its aspects. Whether a particular service should have rights guaranteed to it in a way we have done in the Constitution or not is a matter for thorough examination. Recently, I was in Canada and the USA. I had opportunities to discuss thse problems with the Ministers and high officials of those Governments. They give no constitutional guarantee whatever to any government servant. It all depends upon the efficiency and honesty and the amount of work that he puts in. If they are found to be inefficient they will be discharged without prolonged procedure; it may happen even within 24 hours that they are asked to quit. Whether a public servant should continue in service or not should depend not upon the so called rights conferred upon him but upon his usefulness to the service and to the Government and to the people. It is this aspect that ought to weigh instead of the aspect whether a particular set of people should get more pay and more pension or more amenities. As many Members have said the time has come for a re-examination of the whole structure of our administrative services, their recruitment, their emoluments and their training and their pension, etc. Therefore, I request the hon. Mover of the Bill not to force this House to give its verdict on this Bill. It is to a serious a matter for a vote to be taken at this stage. I would request him to leave it to the Administrative Reforms Commission to consider all aspects of the matter. Government have in framing the terms of reference included all these matters and it would indeed be very useful if hon. Members like Shri Vishwanath Pandey give evidence or give a note on the subjet so that the Commission may actually be guided as to what should be the proper recommendations to make on subjects like these.

Shri Himatsingka (Godda): Sir, the proposal that has been put forward in the House may have been of interest long time back. The ICS as a service has very nice traditions and a large number of them are very efficient. In fact I may say that the administration is being carried on efficiently with the help of the ICS people at the top. They had the necessary training. When they

[Shri Himatsinghka]

were under the British naturally they were carrying out the orders of their masters. If we take exception to that, it is not proper. After independence, they have been carrying out the policies that are laid down by the present Government and this Parliament. You must give up the prejudice that was there because of their efficient management of affairs at the time in keeping with the direction of the British Government. Another thing that we have to take into consideration is that words of honour, pledges or any assurances given must be very faithfully and honestly carried out. Otherwise, assurances or promises will have no meaning. If we give some kind of undertaking to a particular person or to a particular class of persons, if we solemnly give it, I think we have no right to interfere therein, unless some new factors have come up or the change is justified on account of the changed circumstances. Therefore, I would certainly feel that Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey who has brought forward this Bill will consider the matter and from that point of view he will perhaps withdraw the Bill.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have no quarrel with the spirit with which Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey has moved this Bill. In the course of his speech, and in the Statement of Objects and Reasons which he has appended to the Bill, he has said that he wants this amendment to the Constitution to be carried out so that the constitutional equality for all citizens in matters relating to public employment, etc., is ensured. Whereas this principle is unexceptionable, this particular clause has a historical significance. As has been said by several Members here, this article has been inserted in the Constitution to give effect to a pledge which was given by our founding fathers to the retiring British power when the Indian Independence Act was being formulated. It is rather late in the day to go into the merits and demerits of this question. Even at the time of the Constituent Assembly, there was a controversy about this particular article and Sardar Patel, the then Home Member, had to intervene in the debate, and he gave reasons why this article should be inserted in the Constitution. I have got excerpts from his speech in the Constituent Assembly, and they give a good insight into the reasons why this article had to be incorporated in the Constitution.

It is no use going into the merits or demerits of individual ICS officers. Whatever their role might have been before Independence, it can be safely said that by and large after Independence they tried to serve the country with honesty, integrity and good conscience. There might have been instances and there might have been blacksheeps, but to condemn the whole tribe of ICS officers just because they were employed by the British would not be very proper. We have instances where some of these officers have served India in a very able manner here and abroad.

This article in the Constitution refers only to service conditions. If there is any discrimination or inequality between the ICS officers and other Indians employed in the public services, it is only regarding the service conditions. The inequality does not go beyond that, and it is specifically limited to the pledge that was given at the time of our Independence. It is, however, regrettable that Shri Bade should have taken this opportunity to deride the public representatives that came to power after Independence and praise these officers. I do not know what conditions existed in the princely Sates from where Shri Bade comes, but in the erstwhile British India, we know—and this is also true for most of the public representatives that came from the princely States—that all these officers who had to serve under them had the highest opinion about their integrity, efficiency and their sense of public duty. As I said, there may have been exceptions here and there, but it is very wrong to say that the administration is run by these officers or the representatives who were all elected by the people to run the administration of the country are guided by these officers or they do not know anything.

In view of the background of this article, I would request the hon. Member that he should consider withdrawing this Constitution (Amendment) Bill so that the pledge that has been given could be fulfilled. As a matter of fact, the officers to whom this article applies would all be gone by 1979 and this article will then become redundant. Therefore, to amend the Constitution of India for these 13 remaining years would not be a very desirable thing.

In view of this, Sir, I would request the hon. Member, Shri Vishwanath Pandey, to withdraw his Bill.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तर में मैं एक-दो बातें कहना चाहता हूं । हमारे माननीय सदस्यों ने इस पर जो विचार प्रकट किये हैं,उनमें से बहुत से सम्मानीय सदस्यों ने इस विधेयक का समर्थन किया है तथा बाकी लोगों ने इस विधेयक की जो भावना है उसको पसन्द किया है, यहां तक कि हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने भी किया है । मेरा यह मतलब नहीं है कि जो पुराने आई० सी० एस० हैं, स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के पहले उन में अच्छे नहीं थे, लेकिन जब संविधान ने यह स्वीकार किया है कि समान अवस्था में, समान नौकरी में, समान कार्य करने वालों में असमानता नहीं रहेगी डिस्पैरिटी नहीं रहेगी, तो यह जो 314 दफ़ा है, यह खटकने वाली है । समाजवादी व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत जो पहले के आई० सी० एस० हैं, उन्हें एक विशेष सुविधा प्रदान की गई है कि यदि करप्ट हैं, इनडिस्प्लिन्ड हैं, तो उन को निकालने में बड़ी कठिनाई है, उन के लिये इन्डीपेन्डेन्स एक्ट की दफ़ा 10 है । पवित्र संविधान के अन्तर्गत जो 314 धारा है, वह उनको निकालने में बाधक है, हमारे पवित्र संविधान में यह एक कलंक है और वे लोग एक प्रकार से परतन्त्रता के प्रतीक हैं । जो हमारे आई० सी० एस० आफिसर्ज मौजूद हैं और उनको रिप्लेश करने के लिये, जो अब सेवायें हैं, भारतवर्षीय जो सेवा है, आई० ए० एस० का जो कडर है उन में भी वह वातावरण हो, जिसमें कि कार्यपद्धति में, शासन की कार्यपद्धति में इन्टीग्रटी और आनेस्टी आ सके । मैं चाहता हूं जैसा हमारे हनुमतैया साहब ने कहा है, यह सब मसले विचाराधीन हैं । जो रिफार्म्ज़ कमीशन है, उसका भी यह कर्त्तव्य होता है कि वह विचार करे कि किस तरह की हमारी शासन पद्धति हो, कार्यपद्धति हो, किस तरह की हमारी प्रजातन्त्र को चलाने की पद्धति हो । इन शब्दों के साथ जब मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि मै इस विधेयक को वापस ले लूं, तो मैं आपसे निवेदन करता हूं कि आपकी अनुमति से मैं अपने विधेयक को वापस लेना चाहता हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इन को आज्ञा है कि यह विधेयक को वापस ले लें ।

The Bill was, by leave, withdrawn.

17.34 hrs.

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (AMENDMENT) BILL

By Shri Malaichami

Shri M. Malaichami (Periyakulam): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1950 and the Representation of the People Act, 1951, be taken into consideration."

While submitting my Bill for the consideration of the House, I would like to submit the following facts. I have proposed some amendments to the Representation of the People Act, 1950 and 1951. My purpose in moving the amendment is to enable the up-to-date, complete and accurate preparation of the electoral rolls and to see that as far as possible elections to

[Shri M. Malaichami]

represent the people are conducted in a decent and fair manner. I have proposed one amendment to section 21 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950. In the original Act provision has been made for the preparation of the electoral rolls by the Government, but nothing is said of a particular time when the Government is not in a position to make revision of the electoral roll. My amendment proposes such an enabling clause to facilitate people to get themselves enlisted as electors. The preparation and maintenance of complete and accurate electoral rolls are essential pre-requisities for the holding of elections.

Regarding the enrolment of voters, at the time of the second general elections the Election Commission in its Report has stated:

> "The Commission does not claim that the election machinery is perfect. Like all human institutions, it has its shortcomings. Even after the experience gained during the last eight years and in spite of every effort quite a number of eligible voters may still have been left out of the electoral rolls."

The report on the third general elections also speaks in a similar tone.

> "In 1961, however, it was felt that the electoral rolls revised intensely in 1958 and summarily in subsequent years were not sufficiently accurate for use during the forthcoming elections and it was accordingly decided that where practicable some of those rolls also should be intensively revised during 1961."

The report clearly speaks of the imperfections that are yet to be made good to see that the electoral rolls are complete and accurate. To facilitate such an attempt, I have proposed an amendment, which says:

> "In section 21 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, under sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:
>
> '(2A) If the electoral roll is not revised in any year, the fact shall be duly publicised and opportunity shall be given to those who want to enrol themselves in the electoral roll by inviting applications during a specified period.' "

I request that my amendment may be considered in the proper perspective and necessary steps taken to see that the electoral rolls are made complete and accurate for the ensuing elections.

The next amendment I have proposed is regarding section 123 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, which says something about corrupt practice at the time of the conduct of the elections. Sub-clause (7) says:

> "The obtaining or procuring or abetting or attempting to obtain or procure by a candidate or his agent or, by any other person with the consent of a candidate or his election agent, any assistance (other than the giving of vote) for the furtherance of the prospects of that candidate's election, from any person in the service of the Government and belonging to any of the following classes,
>
> (a) gazetted officers;
>
> (b) stipendiary judges and magistrates;
>
> (c) members of the armed forces of the Union,
>
> (d) members of the police forces;
>
> (e) excise officers;......"

So, obtaining or procuring or abetting or attempting to obtain or procure by a candidate any help from any officer for the furtherance of the prospects of the candidate's elecion has been declared to be a corrupt practice. Similarly, various other measures have been stipulated as corrupt practice to see that the elections are conducted in a fair and reasonable manner.

While freedom is given to the individual under the Constitution, article 19, clause (2) stipulates:—

> "Nothing in sub-clause (a) of clause (1) shall affect the operation of any existing law, or prevent the State from making any law, in so far as such law imposes reasonable restrictions on the exercise of the right conferred by the said sub-clause in the interests of the security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States, public order, decency or morality, or in relation to contempt of court, defamation or incitement to an offence."

So, the freedom conferred under article 19 is restricted to the extent it affects the decency or morality of the individual.

Under section 123 an attempt by a candidate to get help from a Government officer is considered a corrupt practice, the candidate is made responsible for his attempt even though to see that his attempt comes to fruition not only the candidate but the Government officer also should cooperate, the Government officer may not co-operate; if an attempt is made by the candidate, it is considered to be a corrupt practice and he is made responsible for it and this also is included among the corrupt practices.

Taking advantage of all these measures, sometimes election petitions are filed based on vague allegations, alleging amongst other things partisan attitude of the officials. When we take into account the hardships and the difficulties under which officials carry on the elections, we can very easily understand the impartial, honest and unbiased attitude of the officials from the experience we gained during these elections. It is only on account of the honest and unpartisan attitude of the officials that we were able to conduct the elections successfully. There may be instances where some officials might have acted in a wrong manner or might not be up to the standard expected of them. But whenever election petitions are filed, generally we find allegations made against officials saying that at the time of counting or at the time of sorting of votes they had adopted a partisan attitude and so had helped a particular candidate to win the election. Such sort of false and vague allegations not only result in unnecessary waste of time and energy for the trial of the election petition but at the same time cause harassment to the officials and the candidates as well because the petitioner had got the opportunity to request for a recount or proper sorting at the time of counting itself.

It is also provided in the Act to ask the Returning Officer to ask for recounting or checking of the votes that had been counted. If during the counting of votes the petitioner can take recourse to such redressal, it is not necessary for him to wait till the results are announced, think of the various fabrications which he can make to file an election petition. After the elections are over and the results are announced, he comes and makes various allegations against the officials regarding counting and sortng of votes. This is mainly intended for causing harassment not only to the winner of the election but to the officials also.

Generally, whenever officials, who conduct the elections, were transferred to some other place, it is found very difficult for them to come to the original post, trace out the records and give sufficient evidence before the tribunal and free themselves from the allegations made. It results sometimes in harassment. Generally defeated candidates resort to this practice mainly to cause harassment to the candidate who has won the election and also to the officials without realising the hardship and the harassment caused to the officials and other persons entrusted with the responsibility of conducting the elections.

[Shri M. Malaichami]

As a provision has been made declaring the attempt to get the favour of a Government servant was a corrupt practice, similarly, I have moved an amendment to section 123 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 that after clause (7), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:

> "(8) Making allegations against officers in the discharge of their duties during the period of election, which are found to be false by a court of law."

By proposing this amendment my idea is to make the Government conscious of the unnecessary harassment made to the officials, the contesting candidates and others and the moral turpitude involved in making false allegations which could not be proved by the petitioner himself. Further these allegations are made after the elections are over even after ignoring several recourses available to him for the redressal of his grievances. This is mainly to cause harassment involving not only moral turpitude but even it affects the general behaviour of the community at large.

So, it is to prevent such vague allegations made by the petitioner to go unpunished. I request that my amendment may be considered in a proper perspective so that false allegations made even after ignoring several recourses available to him for the redressal of his grievances should not go unpunished. With these words I move the Bill for the consideration of the House.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1950 and the Representation of the People Act, 1951, be taken into consideration."

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री मलाईछामी जो बिल लाये हैं इस का मैं विरोध करता हूं । इसलिए कि कांग्रेस के दिमाग में किस किस प्रकार की बातें चलती हैं वह इस बिलसे प्रतीत होता है । पहले तो उन्होंने यह कहा है कि :

> "(2A) If the electoral roll is not revised in any year, the fact shall be duly publicised and opportunity shall be given to those who want to enrol themselves in the electoral roll by inviting applications during a specified period."

लेकिन इसी ओरिजिनल सेक्शन में आपने देखा होगा कि लिखा है:

> "(2) The said electoral roll shall thereafter be revised in every subsequent year in the prescribed manner by reference to the qualifying date:"

प्रेस्क्राइब्ड मैनर में यह मत लिखा हुआ है कि हर साल एलेक्टोरल रोल प्रचारित होगा और अगर नहीं प्रचारित हुआ तो प्रचारित होते ही पब्लिक में पब्लिसाइज किया जायेगा । वह पंचायत, म्यूनिसिपैलिटी, तहसील हर एक जगह रक्खा जाता है । लेकिन वास्तव में इस के नीचे जो लिखा है उसे निकालना चाहिए था ।

> "Provided that if for any reason the electoral roll is not revised in any year the validity or continued operation of the electoral roll shall not thereby be affected."

इस प्राविजन को निकालना चाहिए था कि अगर एलेक्टोरल रोल प्रचारित नहीं हुआ है और एलेक्शन हो जाता है तो जो एलेक्शन होगा वह नाजायज हो जायेगा, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया गया ।

सब से आश्चर्यजनक प्राविजन जो है वह करप्ट प्रेक्टिसेज के बारे में है । इस सम्बन्ध में लिखा हुआ है कि :

> "Making allegations against officers in the discharge of their duties during the period of election, which are found to be false by a court of law."

चूंकि मैंने तीनों इलेक्शन्ज़ में भाग लिया है, इसलिए मुझे पता है कि इलेक्शन पेटीशन के साथ एक डिक्लेरेशन देना पड़ता है कि जो कुछ इस पेटीशन में लिखा गया है, वह सच है। अगर पेटीशन में कोई ग़लत बात कही गई होगी, तो पेटीशनर के ख़िलाफ़ ग़लत एफ़िडेविट देने की वजह से कार्यवाही हो सकती है।

इस स्थिति में आफ़िसर्ज़ के विरुद्ध ग़लत एलिगेशन्ज़ लगाने को इस में शामिल करने का क्या कारण है? मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इलेक्शन में कांग्रेस का कैंडीडेट पहले तो पैसों की थैली खोलता है। उस समय जनता सोचती है कि यह जो साहूकार कैंडीडेट आया है, इस ने सारा पैसा हम से चुरा-चुरा कर और ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग से प्राप्त किया है और अब इलेक्शन के वक्त वह कह रहा है कि मेरे गुनाह माफ़ करो, मुझे माफ़ी दो, अब मैं ऐसा पाप नहीं करूंगा। तब जनता की तरफ़ से यह नारा लगाया जाता है "लो कांग्रेस के नोट, दो जनसंघ को (या किसी दूसरी पार्टी को) वोट"।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : "लो कांग्रेस के नोट, दो जनसंघ को वोट", यह नारा तो आप के कैम्प में ही लगता होगा।

श्री बड़े : सब जगह यह नारा लगाया जाता है।

इस के बाद शराब की बोतलें खुलती हैं और तरह तरह के दूसरे प्रलोभन दिये जाते हैं। इस के साथ ही साथ अफ़सरों पर भी यह दबाव डाला जाता है कि अगर वे चुनाव में कांग्रेस की मदद नहीं करेंगे, तो उन की सर्विस के सम्बन्ध में उन को असुविधा होगी। हम मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान में देखते हैं कि जिस कलेक्टर या एस० पी० आदि के बारे में जनसंघ या किसी दूसरे दल का पक्षपाती होने का सन्देह किया जाता है, उस को ट्रांसफ़र कर दिया जाता है। यदि मैंने अपने भाषण में कह दिया कि अमुक कलेक्टर या एस० पी० बहुत अच्छा है, तो तुरन्त उस का तबादला हो जाता है। कांग्रेस के मिनिस्टर्ज़ और कैंडीडेट्स की ओर से ऐसे कलेक्टर और पुलिस अधिकारी अपने चुनाव-क्षेत्र में रखने का प्रयत्न किया जाता है, जो चुनाव के समय गांव-गांव जा कर पटवारियों पर कांग्रेस का समर्थन करने के लिए दबाव डालें।

आप देखें कि जो व्यक्ति सेंटर या मध्यप्रदेश में मिनिस्टर की कुर्सी पर हैं, उन्हीं को टिकट दिया गया है। उन्होंने अभी से दौरा करना शुरू कर दिया है। मैंने अपनी कांस्टीट्युएन्सी में और इन्दौर में देखा है कि पटवारियों पर यह दबाव डाला जा रहा है कि अगर उन्होंने इलेक्शन में कांग्रेस की मदद नहीं की, तो इन की ख़ैर नहीं है। इस कारण ये सब आफ़िसर्ज़ इलेक्शन में कांग्रेस की मदद करते हैं।

हम सब जानते हैं कि ये आफ़िसर्ज़ असंतुष्ट हैं, इन को पूरी पगार और पर्याप्त डीयरनेस एलाउन्स नहीं मिलता है, वे अपने बच्चों को अच्छी तरह शिक्षा नहीं दिला सकते हैं। लेकिन अपने पापी पेट को पालने के लिए उन को श्री रघुनाथ सिंह की पार्टी की मदद करनी पड़ती है, जो कि उन को नौकरी देती है। वे इन लोगों को गालियां देते हैं और कहते हैं कि क्या करें, अपना पेट पालने के लिए इन पापी लोगों की सहायता करनी पड़ती है और उन को वोट देना पड़ता है। हम ने ये एलीगेशन्ज़ अपने इलेक्शन पेटीशन्ज़ में लगाये हैं और उन के सुबूत भी दिये हैं, लेकिन उन को करप्ट प्रैक्टिस नहीं माना गया है। हम लोगों का मुंह बन्द करने के लिए यह एमेंडमेंट लाया गया है।

जिन आफ़िसर्ज़ के विरुद्ध एलीगेशन्ज़ लगाने के सम्बन्ध में यह एमेंडमेंट लाया गया

[श्री बड़े]

है, वे आफ़िसर्ज ये हैं: "लम्बरदार, गज़ेटिड आफ़िसर्ज, स्टाइपेंडरी जजिज एंड मैजिस्ट्रेट्स, मेम्बर्स आफ दि आर्म्ड फोर्सिज आफ दि यूनियन, मेम्बरर्ज आफ़ दि पुलिस फ़ोर्सिज, एक्साइज आफ़िसर्ज, रेवेन्यू आफ़िसर्ज अदर दैन विल्लेज रेवेन्यू आफ़िसर्ज नोन एज लम्बरदार्ज, मालगुज़ार्ज, पटेल्ज, देशमुख्स आर वाई ऐनी अदर नेम, हूज ड्यूटी इज टु कलेक्ट लैं डरेवेन्यू. . . ." अगर इन आफ़िसर्ज के ख़िलाफ कोई एलीगेशन लगाई जाती है, जो साबित नहीं हो सकती है, तो एलीगेशन लगाने वाले व्यक्ति को करप्ट प्रैक्टिस के अपराध में छः साल के लिए इलेक्शन के लिए डिसक्वालिफ़ाई कर दिया जायेगा ।

हिन्दी में इस को कहते हैं "चोर की दाढ़ी में तिनका" । इन को मालूम है कि इन के विरुद्ध इस प्रकार की एलीगेशन्ज लगाई जायेंगी, इसलिए यह एमेंडमेंट लाया गया है । ज्यों ज्यों आपोज़ीशन पार्टीज की शक्ति बढ़ती जा रही है, त्यों त्यों सत्तारूढ़ दल को अधिक डर मालूम होता है । ला का वर्डिन्ग जिस प्रकार का होना चाहिए, इस के अनुसार यह बिल्कुल वेग कानून है ।

अगर कोई ऐलीगेशन मैजिस्ट्रेट के सामने झूठी पाई गई, तो सम्बद्ध व्यक्ति को डबल पनिशमेंट मिलेगी । एक तो उस को झूठा एफ़िडेविट देने के लिए सजा होगी और दूसरे, करप्ट प्रैक्टिस के अन्तर्गत आने के कारण वह छः साल के लिए इलेक्शन नहीं लड़ सकेगा ।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस इलेक्शन में सभी पार्टियां भाग लेने जा रही हैं । अगर कहीं कांग्रेस वाले मैजारिटी में आते हैं, तो दूसरी जगह जनसंघ, कम्युनिस्ट और एम० एस० पी० के म्मीदवार भी मैजारिटी में आते हैं । इसलिए इस प्रकार की कानून की व्यवस्था सब दलों के लिए बाधक होगी ।

अगर कांग्रेस इलैक्शन से पहले मिनिस्ट्रीज से त्यागपत्र दे कर आए, तो हम समझें कि यह इलैक्शन निष्पक्ष है । उस अवस्था में मध्य प्रदेश मे वह कभी जीत नहीं सकती है । हम अपने यहां देखते हैं कि विभिन्न स्थानों पर मिनिस्टर जाते हैं, जिन के साथ कलेक्टर, एस० पी० आदि अधिकारी होते हैं । उन सब लोगों के साथ कडीडेट महोदय भी घूमते हैं और कहते हैं कि मुझे वोट दो । इस स्थिति में कौन माई का लाल है, जो इन लोगों के ख़िलाफ़ काम करेगा ?

मैं समझता हूं कि यह एक मिसचीवस एमेंडमेंट है और इसलिए मैं इसका विरोध करता हूं ।

श्री श्रीनारायण दास (दरभंगा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो रिप्रेज़ेन्टेशन आफ़ दि पीपल एक्ट में संशोधन करने का बिल उपस्थित किया है, वह 1964 में सदन में पेश हुआ था, लेकिन आज नवम्बर, 1966 में उस पर विचार करने का मौका मिला है । इस बीच में सरकार की तरफ से रिप्रेजेन्टेशन आफ़ दि पीपल (एमेंडमेंट) बिल इस सदन के सामने उपस्थित किया गया था और उसे प्रवर समिति के सुपुर्द कर दिया गया । प्रवर समिति ने अपना प्रतिवेदन पेश कर दिया है और उसने बहुत से संशोधन मंजूर कर लिये हैं ।

माननीय सदस्य ने अपने बिल में रिप्रेज़ेंटेशन आफ दि पीपल ऐक्ट 1950 और रिप्रेज़ेन्टेशन आफ़ दि पीपल एक्ट, 1951 में संशोधन करने की व्यवस्था की है । जहां तक वोटर्ज़ लिस्ट तैयार करने का सम्बन्ध है, प्रवर समिति ने जो संशोधन स्वीकार किया है, उससे माननीय सदस्य की मांग करीब करीब पूरी हो जाती है । प्रवर समिति ने यह तो नहीं माना है कि हर साल वोटर्ज लिस्ट का संशोधन किया जाये, लेकिन उस ने यह बात मान ली है कि जेनरल इलैक्शन या किसी बाई-इलैक्शन के पहले वोटर्ज लिस्ट

में जरूर संशोधन होना चाहिए । अगर किसी समय इलैक्शन कमीशन समझे कि उसमें संशोधन करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है, तो वह लिखित कारण दे कि संशोधन क्यों नहीं किया गया है । मैं समझता हूं कि प्रवर समिति की ओर से जो संशोधन इस सदन में उपस्थित होने वाला है, उस से माननीय सदस्य का उद्देश्य पूरा हो जायेगा ।

मैं देखता हूं कि कोई भी विधेयक जब इस सदन के सामने आता है, तो हमारे बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों को उस में दुर्गंध मालूम होती है । मालूम नहीं कि दुर्गंध उनके नाक में है या दिल में है । वे हर एक विधेयक के बारे में सोचते हैं कि उससे शासनारूढ़ पार्टी का कोई हित होने वाला है । लेकिन यह संशोधन तो बिल्कुल सीधा-सादा है— यह सदन उसको माने या न माने, वह अलग बात है—कि अगर इलैक्शन के सम्बन्ध में काम करने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध झूठा दोषारोपण किया जाये और अदालत में साबित हो जाये कि वह आरोप झूठा है, तो उस को करप्ट प्रैक्टिस माना जाये । मैं नहीं समझता कि इस का विरोध क्यों किया जाता है । यहां पर हमें बोलने की आजादी है, हम किसी के खिलाफ़ कुछ भी कह सकते हैं, लेकिन बाहर अगर किसी पर झूठा आरोप लगाया जाये, जिनके ऊपर चुनाव को चलाने की जिम्मेदारी है, अगर वे अदालत में जाकर किसी आदमी पर, किसी कैंडीडेट या वोटर द्वारा झूठ आरोप लगाये, तो इसको करप्ट प्रैक्टिस माना जाये, इस में क्या बुराई है ।

18. hrs.

मैं समझता हूं कि इस बिल पर जब प्रवर समिति की रिपोर्ट और सरकार के द्वारा जो पियुपिल्ज रिप्रेजेन्टेशन एक्ट आने वाला है, उस समय हमारे माननीय सदस्य इस पर विचार करेंगे । अन्त में मैं माननीय बड़े साहब से यह कहूंगा कि हर [बात में दुर्गन्ध बताना, नाक के सामने कोई दुर्गन्ध हो तो ठीक है, लेकिन हर बात में दुर्गन्ध अनुभव करना उचित नहीं है ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी) : बड़े जी ने बहुत लम्बी चौड़ी बड़ी भाषा में, लम्बी चौड़ी भाषा में कांग्रेस पर दोष लगाया है । कांग्रेस लोगों को रुपया देती है, पैसा देती है । अनेकों प्रकार से प्रभावित करती है । लेकिन बात कुछ उल्टी है । अगर आज किसी के पास पैसा है तो जनसंघ के पास सब से ज्यादा पैसा है । बल्कि उसके पास बहुत से ऐसे मामले हैं जो मनुष्य की धार्मिक भावनाओं को, साम्प्रदायिक भावनाओं को उभार कर लोगों को उद्वेलित करते हैं कि कांग्रेस के खिलाफ वोट दो, जो कि कांस्टीचूशन के खिलाफ बात है । कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट को धन्यवाद दीजिये । उस ने हर एक नागरिक में, भारतवर्ष की जनता में इतनी चेतना उत्पन्न कर दी है कि आज जनता पुलिस से नहीं डरती, मोटर से नहीं डरती, झण्डे से नहीं डरती, मिनिस्टर से नहीं डरती । और यदि पुलिस को साथ लेकर कोई मिनिस्टर जाये, तो उस मिनिस्टर को वोट मिलने वाला नहीं है । पुलिस हमारे वास्ते एडवान्टेज की चीज़ नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप अभी खत्म करना चाहते हैं, या आगे जारी रखना चाहते हैं ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : आगे जारी रखना चाहता हूं ।

18.02 hrs.

STATEMENT *RE.* BANNING OF COW-SLAUGHTER

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): A demand for banning the slaughter of cows has been pressed over the last several years in one form or other and from different platforms. Government have been aware of the need for taking effective steps for banning cow-slaughter, organising

[Shri Nanda]

agriculture and animal husbandry on sound lines and preserving and improving the breeds of cows and calves and other milch and draught cattle. Our Constitution itself directs that such steps should be taken. Some of us in this House will recall that art. 48 of the Constitution, which lays down the Directive Principle of State Policy regarding improvement in the breeds of cow and cattle and the prohibition of cow slaughter, was supported by almost all sections of opinion when it was debated in the Constituent Assembly. This Directive Principle recognises the importance of cattle preservation in a country the economy of which is predominently agricultural.

After the Constitution was promulgated, a large number of States enacted, one after another, legislation to give effect to the principle contained in art. 48. My colleague, Shri Subramaniam, pointed out in a statement which he made on the subject in the last session of Parliament on August 23, 1966, that Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra in the Vidarbha region, Mysore in the old Mysore area, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, U.P., Jammu and Kashmir and Delhi had imposed total ban on cow slaughter as interpreted by the Supreme Court. Partial ban had been introduced by Andhra Pradesh in the Telengana region, in Assam, in Madras, in Maharashtra in the former Bombay area and in West Bengal. He had also said that Government would bring to the notice of the State Governments the need for having legislation in terms of the Directive Principle of State Policy.

In pursuance of this announcement, State Governments were addressed by the Food and Agriculture Ministry. I also addressed the Chief Ministers of State Governments, where only partial ban had been introduced, as well as Governments of Union Territories on 8th October, 1966, drawing their attention to the matter. We have asked the State Governments, where such ban does not exist at present, to bring forward legislation for the purpose of prohibiting the slaughter of cows and calves and other milch and draught cattle. As far as the Union Territories are concerned, steps to undertake appropriate legislation will be taken immediately.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी) : कांग्रेचुलेशन्ज, आपको बहुत बहुत धन्यवाद ।

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : मैं यह जानना चाहता था कि आगरा के पास हजरतपुर में एक बूचड़खाना है, जहां 32 करोड़ रुपये की मशीन है, क्या आप उसको बन्द करने जा रहे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस का इस बयान से क्या ताल्लुक है, मशीन लगी है, उस के बारे में क्या कह सकते हैं ।

श्री बड़े : मेरा मतलब है कि बूचड़खाना बन्द करने जा रहे हैं क्या ? जब स्लाटर बन्द होगा तो बूचड़खाना अपने आप बन्द हो जायेंगे, महाराष्ट्र में, गुजरात में क्या बूचड़खाना बन्द करेंगे ?

Shri Nanda: These are side questions. I made a statement of policy on the subject. It is not a question of banning slaughter of all cattle, there can be slaughter houses for other purposes.

Shri Bade: Cow slaughter.

Shri Nanda: That is not right. So, far as cow slaughter is concerned, the U.P. Government has already imposed a ban. Therefore, nobody can slaughter a cow there anywhere.

डा० गोविन्द दास (जबलपुर) : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि गृह मंत्री जी ने जो यह कहा कि जिन प्रान्तों में, राज्यों में अब तक गऊ-कशी चल रही है, वहां यह लिखा गया है कि इस सम्बन्ध में कानून बनाये जायें, तो अगर कुछ राज्यों ने इस

बात को नहीं माना, तो क्या सरकार अपनी नीति के अनुसार केन्द्र में इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ करने वाली है, या नहीं करने वाली है? अगर करने वाली है, तो यह चूंकि अन्तिम अधिवेशन है, इस अधिवेशन में इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्र की ओर से कोई कानून पास होने वाला है या नहीं होने वाला है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कह दिया है है कि सेन्टर की तरफ़ से, केन्द्र की तरफ़ से जो, यूनियन टेरिटरीज़ हैं, उन में अभी नियम बनायेंगे, बाकी जिन स्टेट्स में पाबन्दी है, वहां पर स्टेट्स बनायेंगी, लेकिन जहां पाबन्दी नहीं है, वहां ये कार्यवाही करेंगे ।

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): Let public opinion be also created in these States.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : क्या गृह मंत्री इस बात का स्पष्टीकरण करेंगे कि गऊ आन्दोलन के तेहत जिन साधुओं को गिरफ्तार किया गया है, जैसे स्वामी रामेश्वरानन्द हैं, जो इस सदन के सदस्य हैं, दूसरे लोग हैं, इनकी फौरी रिहाई और जिन पर मुकदमे चल रहे हैं, उन मुकदमों की वापसी के लिये कुछ विचार कर रहे हैं ? अगर नहीं कर रहे हैं, तो क्यों ?

श्री नन्दा : मैं इस का क्या जवाब दूं, पकड़े भी जाते हैं और छूटते भी हैं । ये शायद छूट भी गये हैं . . . .

श्री बागड़ी : उनके ऊपर जो मुकदमे चल रहे हैं, उनको वापस ले रहे हो क्या ?

श्री त्यागी (देहरादून) : माफी मांगेंगे तो वापस ले लेंगे । **(व्यवधान)**

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय (गुना) : जनसाधारण की भावना को आत्मसात करते हुए केन्द्र सरकार ने इसमें जो निर्णय लिया है, मैं उसके लिये बधाई देता हूं । लेकिन मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि जहां आपने उन राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों को लिखा है जहां गऊ वध होता है तथा केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रों को लिखा है, वहां क्या आपने कोई ऐसी रेखा भी खींची है कि कब तक यह कार्य सम्पन्न हो जायेगा । जो लोग इस आन्दोलन में हैं, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि उनको भी बुला कर ऐसा समाधान किया जाय, ताकि देश में कोई इस प्रकार का वातावरण पैदा न हो, जिससे कुछ कठिनाई पैदा हो ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सजेश्चन है ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, गृह मंत्री गुलजारीलाल नन्दा ने परिस्थिति की भयंकरता को नहीं आंका । 7 नवम्बर को जो प्रचण्ड प्रदर्शन पालियामेंट पर होने वाला है, उसको ढीला करने और कमर तोड़ने के लिये यह सारा लचर वक्तव्य दिया है, लेकिन आपके द्वारा गृह मंत्री और सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इतना कहने की क्या जरूरत है कि लचर वक्तव्य दिया है ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : जी हां ।

मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यदि केन्द्रीय सरकार सचमुच हृदय से इस बात में विश्वास करती है कि देश में गोवंश की हत्या पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाना चाहिये तो राज्य सरकारों द्वारा, जिनको गृह मंत्री ने पीछे भी पत्र भेजे हैं, जैसे कि बंगाल के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने मना किया था कि मैंने इस पर कोई सहमति नहीं दी, और भी चीजें हो सकती हैं । ऐसी स्थिति में राज्य सरकारों पर इस विषय को न छोड़ कर केन्द्रीय सरकार कानून बनाने से क्यों हिचकती है । यदि संविधान में संशोधन करने की आवश्यकता हो तो जैसे 20 या 21 बार उस में संशोधन किया गया है, 22वें बार भी किया जा सकता है । अगर केन्द्रीय सरकार ने ऐसा न किया तो मैं

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

निश्चित विश्वास दिलाता हूं कि जब तक सम्पूर्ण देश में गोवध पर प्रतिबन्ध नहीं लगाया जायेगा, आन्दोलन दरअस्ल बढ़ता जायेगा और परिस्थिति विषम से विषमतर होती जायेगी ।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती (झज्जर) : मैं श्री नन्दा से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जो गोवंश दूध देने के अयोग्य हो जाये, बूढ़े हो जायें अथवा बैल, उन के वध पर भी यह लागू होगा या नहीं ।

श्री नन्दा : मैंने बतला दिया है कि कांस्टिट्यूशन में जो कुछ लिखा है उसके मुताबिक बैन होगा । जहां पर ऐसा नहीं है वहां लिखा गया है कि उन्हें कर देना चाहिये ।

श्री बड़े : इस से कोई समाधान नहीं होगा ।

श्री नन्दा : यूनियन टेरिटरीज में कानून बनाया जायेगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य जानना चाहते हैं कि क्या यूजलेस कैटल पर भी बैन है ।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : बैलों पर भी ।

श्री नन्दा : जैसा कांस्टिट्यूशन में लिखा है वैसा किया जायेगा ।

18.11 hrs.

STATEMENT *RE.* LOCATION OF STEEL PLANT

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): Government's thinking in regard to the pattern of steel production during the Fourth Plan is firstly an expansion of the existing plants and the putting up of one integrated steel plant going up to 1·7 million tonnes production at Bokaro with a possibility of its expansion later. A provision has been made for preliminary work on new sites to form the nuclie of facilities which will be developed into full-fledged steel plants later.

Government's basic objectives are the best utilisation of available resources in the national interest, dispersal of industry for the greatest possible development of all regions and the spreading of employment opportunities throughout the country. The Government of India are aware of the widespread desire among and the aspirations of the people of Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Madras to have steel plants located suitably in their areas to utilize iron ore deposits found in these areas or nearby. In a democratic set-up such as we have in India it is obvious that the wishes of the people will be fully taken into account in making decisions. The Prime Minister has already said so in Hyderabad when questioned on the location of future steel plants in India,

It must be realised that a decision on the location of future steel plants is a very complex matter involving a number of economic, technical and other considerations. I would appeal to Members of the House and to the public in general to have patience and to give an opportunity to Government to consider all the factors involved in a dispassionate and objective but, nevertheless, sympathetic way. The leaders of the people and the party to which I have the privilege of belonging will not deny justice to any part of the country while acting completely in the national interest.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): I would like to know whether the Government had any idea of implementing the recommendations made by the technical consortium in addition to satisfying the demands of other are as also in Madras and Mysore in regard to the steel plants because I do not know whether I have heard him aright. He does not seem to have made any kind of offer to assure the Andhras.

Mr. Speaker: Their wishes will be sympathetically considered.

Shri Ranga: "Sympathetically considered." What does that mean? I do not understand. *(Interruption)* Let lay people also have some chance of understanding the mind of this Government. For the past eight to nine months, they have been dilly-dallying and shilly-shallying about this matter in the face of the technical commission's report. I would like to know whether the Government would like to keep faith with their own Chief Minister in Andhra Pradesh, with that satyagrahi who has been fortunately good enough to break his fast and with the people when they express their wish in such a forceful manner; whether they would like to keep faith with them and give them definite assurance that according to the recommendation of the technical consortium they would like to try their best to act in an honourable manner or not.

Shri T. N. Singh: I do not think there is any question of faith, etc., involved in this. I do not wish to add anything to what I have already stated.

Shri Ranga: What does that mean? *(Interruption)*. My point is, if he does not wish to add anything more to what he has said, then, it makes the procedure of this House entirely infructuous, because we have got to ask them for elucidation and he is not prepared to elucidate.

Mr. Speaker: I have allowed that question, but if he cannot give any further assurance....

Shri Ranga: What assurance has he given? Would he put it in ordinary King's English?

Shri T. N. Singh: It is my English; it may not be King's English or Queen's English.

Shri Ranga: It is your own Banaras English! *(Interruption)*.

Mr. Speaker: This much might be said: that Government is prepared to give no further assurance at this moment.

Shri T. N. Singh: I have already given the necessary assurance.

Mr. Speaker: The question was whether this Government would keep faith with the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh and with the person or the leadre who had just been observing that fast—*(Interruption)*.

Shri T. N. Singh: I have already said that there is no question of faith here. Where is the question of faith, etc., at all arising here? There is no such question at all. We have of course very good relationship with the State and we are all discussing. *(Interruption)*.

Shri Ranga: The Prime Minister should dismiss this man.

Several hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: I will come one by one. Order, order. I should not be done in this manner.

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada): Members coming from Andhra Pradesh are in a very difficult and delicate situation, and the statement just now made does not go anywhere, nor does it give any idea what the intentions of the Government are. I want to know—

Mr. Speaker: One thing I must say—*(Interruption)*—order, order.

Shri Thirumala Rao: I want a clarification.

Mr. Speaker: There ought not to be any argument as to why the Government is not just progressing further and so on, or why the Government is not doing that.

Shri Thirumala Rao: I want to have one clarification.

Mr. Speaker: They may ask about the statement and what it denotes; what would be its repercussions.

Shri Thirumala Rao: Just allow me to complete my question. Yesterday

[Shri Thirumala Rao]

the fast of Amrit Rao was called off at the instance of the Chief Minister who was present and made him withdraw under certain understandings which the Government of India have given to them. That is our understandard. Therefore . . . (*Interruption*).

An hon. Member: No undertaking.

Shri Thirumala Rao: I am not calling it as undertaking. I said 'understanding.' Please watch my words.

An hon. Member: Watch what?

Shri Thirumala Rao: I want to say that a very critical situation is put an end to in Andhra Pradesh. Is it the intention of the Government to take refuge under vague ideas, couched in this beautiful language which does not lead anywhere? I am afraid—I am not helping or encouraging any discontent in Andhra Pradesh and we are wholeheartedly condemning any violence and all such things—that this statement will not clarify the position; it will not improve the condition in Andhra Desa and there will be widespread disappointment at the statement.

Mr. Speaker: He has not asked for any clarification. He has given his own opinion.

Shri Hanumanthaiya (Bangalore City): Is it the policy of the Government to be guided by economic considerations in locating steel plants or it is by the pressure that particular political people or leaders bring to bear on the Government?

Shri T. N. Singh: Sir, there is no question of any pressure. We are objectively considering all the aspects (*Interruption*).

Shri Kolla Venkaiah (Tenali): Sir, the report of the consortium was presented to the Government in 1965 June. Later, repeatedly we asked the Government to finalise a decision. They refused to do that. Now about 17 people were killed in police firing and more than 40 have been wounded.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): 25 railway stations were burnt.

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): Your creation.

Shri Kolla Venkaiah: While paying homage to the martyrs who sacrificed their lives, I ask the Government, are they not satisfied with the heavy toll they have taken up to now from Andhra?

Mr. Speaker: What answer can he give?

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy (Kurnool): Sir, at the outset, I not only condemn but I do feel ashamed that we Andhras should have gone to that extent of damaging property. But, Sir, I must also say that it is not only the Andhras who are to be blamed. The Centre has also to take the responsibility for it. I would like to ask the hon. Minister one thing. He said, answering Shri Hanumanthaiya, that he will not take pressure into consideration, he will take technical advice. Am I to understand that the advice or recommendation given by the Anglo-American Consortium was not technical advice? Secondly, when the Central Government, under the Ministership of Shri Sanjiva Reddy took up this and made their recommendation, did they take into account other things than technical considerations?

Shri Ranga: He was sleeping over it (*Interruptions*).

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: Thirdly, are we to take it that this Government will take about a year more to decide this way or that way? There is no hope of a decision this way or that early. Sometimes disappointments do not matter, but suspension without knowing a decision is proving disastrous to Andhra. This statement, if it had not been given it would have been better. But I must say that we are sorry for what has happened.

Shri T. N. Singh: I have never said that technical considerations will not be taken into account. There are various other things which have also to be taken into consideration.

Shri Ranga: What do you mean by various other things—political, personal, parochial and not technical?

Mr. Speaker: The question was how long more the Government would take to take a decision?

Shri T. N. Singh: I think the House is fully aware of the various financial and economic difficulties through which we have been passing recently. All these aspects have to be taken into account. They will be taken into consideration. That is why we have to take a decision after fully weighing all these things.

Shri Rajaram (Krishnagiri): For the past 15 years we have been asking for a steel plant in Salem, the only place where the iron ore there has been tested by all people all over the world. The iron ore there has been tested by America, then East Germany, then Sweden, then Japan and then by these people here. The Dastur Committee was appointed and they gave their report. The hon. Minister, Shri Subramaniam, when he was the Steel Minister promised me in the Consultative Committee that he was going to lay the foundation for it in the Third Five Year Plan. This gentleman is not giving any assurance...

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. That is not the way to address each other. Hon. Members should have some regard for one another.

Shri Rajaram: I am sorry, Sir, I correct myself. The problem now is, Andhra is on fire. I want to know whether the Minister wants Madras and Mysore States also to do the same thing like Andhra?

Shri T. N. Singh: I would appeal to all sections of the House to avoid going into details and various other aspects. I think the statement that has been made is good enough for the present, we should rest there and not complicate matters.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : छः दिन पहले भारत के प्रधान मंत्री ने जो बयान दिया था उसको देखा जाए और आज के मंत्री महोदय के बयान को देखा जाए तो उस में जो अन्तर है उसका कारण क्या हो सकता है ? ये शायद सिद्धान्त की बात को लायेंगे और दबाव की बात को नहीं । क्या मंत्री महोदय बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि हर वह बात जो पहले सिद्धान्त की नहीं होती है बाद में दबाव के कारण सिद्धान्त की नहीं हो जाती है ? इस नीति को देश में चला कर इस तरह की प्रवृत्तियों को क्या वह खुद बढ़ावा नहीं दे रहे हैं ?

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : माननीय सदस्य के दृष्टि के अन्तर की कोई दवा नहीं है ।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का क्या यह जवाब है ?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): Sir, just one word of personal explanation, because just now Shri Ranga said that I was sleeping over the whole thing and he made some remarks about me. The Consortium gave the report in June 1965 when I was in charge of the subject. In July it went to the Cabinet. The Cabinet considered it for some time and postponed consideration because it wanted a little more information... (*Interruptions*). Kindly hear me. Would you not give me one minute to explain my position? Whenever you get even the slightest opportunity, you attack me ... (*Interruptions*).

Shri Ranga: I have never said anything against him at all till now ... (*Interruptions*).

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I only want to clarify the position.

Mr. Speaker: If hon. Members want that some more questions should be allowed, then they should have patience. I will call them one after the

[Mr. Speaker]

other. But they should listen to others also. If they begin to speak simultaneously, then I would be obliged to stop the discussion.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I only want to narrate the facts. In June the report was submitted to the Government. In July it went before the Cabinet, after it was considered and processed for one month. The Cabinet considered it only for a day. Then it wanted a little more information. So, the consideration was postponed so that the Planning Commission also could give information. At that time I was in charge of steel. The recommendation is in writing. It is not a secret document. The report is before the Government. In the mean while, the Pakistani war came. While the war was going on, the decision could not be taken, not only on this but also on other subjects which involve financial commitment. Now, from January onwards, I am in charge of only Transport. I do not know where I slept . . . (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: I will not call those Members who speak before I identify them.

Shri Joachim Alva: Whilst fully appreciating the stand of the Government of India that it will not submit to any blackmail or hunger strike at any time in any place in India, while also appreciating the difficulties of our esteemed friends Shri Sanjiva Reddy, Shri Ranga, Shri Sanjivayya and Shri Gopala Reddi, I want to know whether the Government of India is having an open mind on the vast mineral resources of Goa, Mysore, Madras and Orissa.

Mr. Speaker: Shri M. N. Swamy:

Shri M. N. Swamy (Ongole): Sir, yesterday at your request the Minister was obliged to make a statement today. I feel that actually nothing has been said in his statement. We are not satisfied with that statement. On more than one occasio . the late lamented Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, whenever he went to Andhra, has made the statement that on the recommendations of the Anglo-American Consortium the steel plant will be conceded and it will be located at Vizag. Similarly, the present Prime Minister of India has made statements to that effect. More than once, the Chief Minister of Andhra has stated . . .

Shri A P. Sharma (Buxer): What is the question?

Shri M. N. Swamy: I am coming to that. Have patience. The Chief Minister of the State has been talking, on the floor of the Assembly and outside, about the steel plant and its location in Vizag for the last two or three years and it is this Government which is responsible for this. Therefore, may I know whether this Government has got any respect for the statements made by the late Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, and the present Prime Minister and has the Government got any respect for the recommendations made by the Aid India Consortium and is going to take a decision on that basis?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): Shastriji is not here to answer for himself but I can answer for what I said. It is more or less on the lines of what the Minister said. I still stand to that position. We have the greatest respect for the wishes of the people of all the areas who are asking for various things. We believe in the diversification of industry, but as the Minister has said, we are passing through an extremely difficult economic period and at this moment we do not have the resources to start a fifth steel plant anywhere.

Shri Ranga: But when you do. . . .

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: As to if and when, of course, the matter will be considered; we are now considering it. When we took it up earlier, I was told that we must have a draft of the Plan first and see how it fits in. In the Plan some token amount was put aside but now we are having to look at the Plan again.

Shri Ranga: The token amount also goes.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: We do not know. It may not go; it may go. But we cannot be committed positively to a steel plant at the moment. This is the only question. Certainly we are taking into regard all the wishes which have been expressed by the different States and we do agree that all the States should have some important industry which will help them to develop.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Adoni): At the outset I would say that we are very sorry and feel shameful for the disturbances and violence that have been committed in this regard. I do not also say that the Government should act under pressure. Whatever it is, it is the just cause of the Andhras. The economic committee has also recommended all these things. In the course of this agitation grave baseless allegations have been made by responsible leaders, like Shri Trivedi and Shri Kripalani, that the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh also has got a hand in encouraging the disturbances and all these matters.

Mr. Speaker: He may ask the question.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether, instead of postponing this matter for a long time, Government will make a quick decision so that the just aspirations of the Andhras to have a steel mill at Visakhapatnam may be fulfilled at an early date?

Mr. Speaker: What further answer can be give? Shri Basappa.

Shri Basappa (Tiptur): Since the claims of Hospet in Mysore are much better than of other areas, since the Dastur Committee and all other subsequent committees, including even the Anglo-American Consortium, have decided in favour of Hospet in Mysore and if there are differences in the opinion of the various committees, will an impartial tribunal be established to see which place should get it?

Mr. Speaker: It is a suggestion.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): I would like to know from Government something which should satisfy all the parts of the House. There is trouble in Andhra, a gentleman went on fast and there was a tremendous movement resulting in the loss of many lives. Does Government tell us that they have made sure that they are securing peace in Andhra and that they have already, having been in touch with the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, got assurances that the kind of trouble which has been happening in Andhra would not continue in view of the Government's attempt at meeting whatever aspirations are there?

Shri T. N. Singh: The Andhra Chief Minister himself is very keen to see that there are peaceful conditions. He came here and we had discussions with him. I can assure the House that he is doing everything possible to see that these things do not recur.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): May I propose, Sir, that we adjourn now?

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy (Koppal): Though I appreciate the statement of the Central Government in word, I have got serious doubts that there may be an inner promise or something to end the agitation, whatever it may be. I want to know from the Central Government whether in the whole world, the richest iron ore area in India is Hospet or not and, secondly, whether this Consortium also, for the internal consumption of steel, has recommended that Hospet is a better place than any other place. I want to know whether this is correct or not.

Shri T. N. Singh: So far as the total extent of ore resources are concerned, that is a matter of geological survey. They have got very good sources. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: The questions that are being asked are very stray questions.

Shri S. Kandappan (Tiruchengode): The plea advanced by the Govern-

[Shri S. Kandappan]

ment that they want more time to decide the issue because it is a highly technical matter is not acceptable since the reports of the Committees have been submitted long ago. Leaving that apart, the statement made by the Minister is going to create a grave problem in Tamilnad . . .

Mr. Speaker: It is only on opportunity to ask a clarification on the statement made. (*Interruption*).

Shri S. Kandappan: I am putting a pertinent question.

The day before yesterday, in the Madras Assembly, when there was an adjournment move by one of our Members, the Chief Minister of Madras made a categorical statement on the floor of the House that the Salem plant is a certainty and sometime back the President of the A.I.C.C. also made a similar statement. It is now an undecided issue. I would like to know from the Government, when they have not decided it, why their spokesman in the State and also a responsible person like Mr. Kamaraj are going on repeating that it is a certainty? Where will our people be? It will unnecessarily create chaos in the State. I would like to know, on the face of it . . .

Mr. Speaker: This is not within the special knowledge of this Minister.

Shri S. Kandappan: It is a constitutional issue. When the Centre has not decided it, how can the State Chief Minister say that it is a certainty?

Mr. Speaker: That cannot be decided here . . .

Shri S. Kandappan: In the interest of order and peace in the country, may I know whether the Centre is prepared to . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. That can be asked from the Chief Minister in that Assembly. I am not allowing it here.

Shri S. Kandappan: He should not go on telling that it is a certainty till they decide the issue . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Bakar Ali Mirza.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza (Warrangal): In view of the statement made by Mr. Sanjiva Reddy that all the processes, technical and financial, were complete and that the matter was ripe for the decision of the Cabinet and, after that, nearly a year has passed, what is the difficulty for the Government to make the decision in principle subject to the resources being available?

Mr. Speaker: All those difficulties have been narrated. No new thing is being asked. I adjourn the House to meet again on Monday at 11 A.M.

18.39 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, November 7, 1966/Kartika 16, 1888 (Saka.)

GMGIPND—LS—II—1859 (ai) LSD —10-12-66—970.